The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6612.—Vol. XL. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1859. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th August, at her residence, 96, William-street, the wife of Frederick Grant, upholsterer, of a daughter.

On the 16th instant, at Randwick, Mrs. Edwin Daintrey, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday, 8th instant, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Mr. John Lane, of Concord, to Phœbe Sophia, third daughter of Mr. George Rowley, of Burwood.

On the 16th instant, at Sydney, by the Rev. James Miller, Mr. John Willis, to Mary Ann Dunleavey, both natives of Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 30th May, on his passage to England, on board the steamer Ceylon, in his 41st year, John Keele, Esq., late of the firm of Keele, Campbell, and Co., merchants of this city, much and deservedly regretted.

On the 4th instant, at Kameruka, Twofold Bay, Major John French, late of the 14th Bengal Native Infantry.

At Camden-terrace, Newtown, Elizabeth Mary Jolly, aged 13 months, the daughter of William Jolly, Esq.

On the 15th instant, at her late residence, Balmain, Lady Shepardis Field, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George Smith, aged 36 years.

On the 13th of August, at Prince-street, from injuries accidentally received, Helen Susanna, the beloved daughter of Mr. Francis Beattie, aged 4 years and 2 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ENGLAND via MAURITIUS and OVERLAND.—THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP BOMBAY, 1200 tons, 270 horse-power, H. W. KING, Esq., commander, will leave this port with Her Majesty's Mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th SEPTEMBER, at 2 o'clock, touching at MELBOURNE, KANGAROO ISLAND, and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Arrangements have been made for affording shippers of gold, treasure, &c., the option of paying an additional freight, and thereby insuring the same to its destination, local rates of insurance being added to the ordinary freight. Forms of bills of lading, with or without insurance, furnished by the agent.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 15th August.

Passage-money and freight to be paid and specie shipped before noon of 12th September.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are prepared to convey by each of the mail steamers a certain amount of Gold on the Company's red form of bill of lading, at the rate of 2 per cent., TO COVER FREIGHT AND INSURANCE to the Bank of England.

The amount to be taken on these advantageous terms being limited, an early application should be made.

HENRY MOORE, agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 11th August.

BRIGHTON, MANLY BEACH. — STEAMER PHANTOM.

Fare, 1s.; children, 6d.

Leaves Woolloomooloo 7·45, 10·20, 2·20, 4·20.

Leaves Manly 8·30, 11·30, 3·30, 5.

And on Sundays—Fare, 1s. 6d.; children, 9d.

Leaves Woolloomooloo, 10·30, 2·30.

Leaves Manly, 12, 5.

Omnibuses ply in connection with the steamer from the corner of King and George streets, at 10, 2, and 4, and from the steamboat pier, Woolloomooloo, immediately on arrival of the steamer from Manly.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—These swift steam-packets continue to ply between Sydney and Parramatta, on every week day, as follows:—

From Parramatta,	From Sydney,
8, 11, and 4.	9, 1·15, and 4.

On Sunday, from Sydney at 9 a.m., returning at 4 p.m. Cabin, 2s. 6d.; steerage, 1s. 6d.; in full, without any charge for omnibus, which will set down all passengers in the centre of the town free of all charge.

Refreshments to be had on board.

STEAM TO THE MACLEAY RIVER.—The NEW MOON from the Union Wharf, THIS DAY, at 6 p.m. For the MANNING RIVER, 31st instant.

WILLIAM DALTON agent.

STEAM to CLARENCE RIVER.—The GRAFTON steamer, Captain QUAYLE, will leave the Grafton Wharf, on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at 9 p.m.

KIRCHNER and CO., agents.

STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.—By the GRAFTON and DUNCAN HOYLE, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 9 p.m., from Grafton Wharf.

KIRCHNER and CO., Agents.

STEAMERS FROM THE PHŒNIX WHARF.

FOR BRISBANE WATER, THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock.

FOR WOLLONGONG and KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

FOR THE CLYDE RIVER, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m., calling at WOLLONGONG.

FOR KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

FOR BROULEE and MORUYA, on SATURDAY, at 10 a.m.

FOR MERIMBULA, TWOFOLD BAY, calling at KIAMA and ULLADULLA, on SATURDAY, at 10 a.m.

H. R. N. S. N. CO. — STEAM to the HUNTER, and CLARENCE TOWN, WILLIAMS RIVER.—The WILLIAMS for CLARENCE TOWN, via MORPETH, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, at 11 o'clock. TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

COLLAROY to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY MORNING, at 7.

Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY NIGHT, at 11.

WONGA WONGA to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

THERE WILL BE NO STEAMER TO MELBOURNE ON TUESDAY NEXT.

YARRA YARRA, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, WEDNESDAY, 24th August, at 10 p.m.

STEAMER to WIDE BAY, TUESDAY, 13th September, at 10 p.m.

EAGLE, to PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct, THURSDAY, 1st September, at 6 p.m.

SAMSON, to the MANNING RIVER, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY MORNING, at 10.

SAMSON, to the MACLEAY RIVER, calling at PORT MACQUARIE, WEDNESDAY, 24th August, at 10 p.m.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE I. C. R. M. CO.'S STEAMERS will be despatched as under, or immediately after the arrival of the English mails:—

For AUCKLAND direct and PORT NAPIER, loading at the Grafton Wharf, LORD ASHLEY, 550 tons, A. STEWART, commander, on 10th September.

For NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO, will load at Moore's Wharf, PRINCE ALFRED, 1000 tons, J. BOWDEN, commander, on 8th September.

For freight and passage, apply to PEARSON and CO., agents, Moore's Wharf.

EDWARD COLEMAN, General Manager.

UNITY, for MORPETH, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS, agents.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—The CONCORD, on WEDNESDAY.

For freight apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR the MORUYA RIVER.—The ketch ESTHER, J. ROBERTS, master, sails on FRIDAY next.

For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER. — The schooner GLEANER now receiving cargo.

JAMES COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

SCHOONER MARY, for the MANNING RIVER.—Now receiving cargo at Victoria Wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER. — The clipper schooner POLICEMAN will receive cargo at the Victoria Wharf, and have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to RENWICK, BATE, and CO.

FOR WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER.—The JESSIE sails about the middle of the week.

JAMES COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

FOR the CLARENCE RIVER.—The favourite schooner PETREL, CROFT, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be despatched in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR QUEENSLAND, MORETON BAY.—The A1 regular trader VIXEN, W. BENNETT, commander, will clear at the Customs TO-MORROW.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for LAUNCESTON.—The colonial-built brig LADY DENISON, JOHN M'KINLAY, commander, now fast loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, will clear at the Customs on Friday, and sail on SATURDAY MORNING.

Rates of passage:—Cabin, £10. Steerage, £5,—including beds, bed linen, wines, beer, and spirits, free of extra charge.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER, schooner ALBATROSS, Commercial Wharf. Apply on board.

ONLY VESSEL for ADELAIDE.—The well-known regular trader JOHN ORMEROD, T. J. SIVIER, commander, having the principal portion of her cargo already engaged, will be early despatched.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, at the Circular Quay; to MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street; or to EBSWORTH and CO.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The favorite schooner GAZELLE, A. CUNNINGHAM, commander, will clear at the Customs on SATURDAY next. The accommodations of this well-known clipper are unequalled in the trade. Wines, Beer, Spirits, Bedding, &c., free of extra charge.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

N.B.—Two cabin berths still disengaged.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND. — At Grafton Wharf.—The clipper schooner SPRAY, Captain ANDERSON, is now loading with despatch. Shippers are requested to send all goods on board and pass ENTRIES at once.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTON and CO., 19, Jamison-street.

FOR PASSENGERS Only. — For OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND direct.—The splendid clipper ship EQUATOR, 700 tons, — SELBERG, Esq., commander, has first-class full poop cabin accommodations, will sail on the 25th instant.

Early application necessary, to MITCHELL and CO., Circular Quay; GEORGE MITCHELL, Newcastle; or Captain SELBERG, on board, at Newcastle.

ONLY VESSEL for WELLINGTON and NELSON.—The clipper brig GERTRUDE, SHERLOCK, master, loading at the Grafton Wharf, will sail as above on THURSDAY, the 18th instant.

Apply to S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—The ship INDIA, 700 tons, EDWARD WHEELER, commander, having all her dead weight engaged, will sail on THURSDAY, 18th August. Has spacious 'tween deck accommodation for horses.

Loading at Grafton Wharf. PEARSON and CO., Moore's Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL for PORT DE FRANCE, New Caledonia.—The schooner GRAFTON sails on THURSDAY.

BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR CALIFORNIA DIRECT.—The A1 clipper ship NAZARENE, 1230 tons, Captain DORAN, will sail from Newcastle about the 15th September. Has splendid accommodation for both cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to M. BAYLEY, Custom-house agent, Circular Quay, Sydney.

FOR SINGAPORE.—The American ship AZZAN, 597 tons register, ARTHUR HEAGEN, commander, will sail for Singapore about 25th instant.

For light freight and passage, apply to HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf, 9th August.

FOR HONGKONG.—To sail on 1st September.—The magnificent clipper-ship GOLDEN STATE, W. L. HEPBURN, Esq., commander. This vessel offers a most favourable opportunity for passengers, having lofty and well ventilated 'tween decks, and will positively be despatched as above.

MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

SAPPHIRE, for MADRAS, via Port Curtis.—Clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Intending passengers are requested to inspect the accommodations of this vessel and make their arrangements at once.

Will take a few steerage passengers for Port Curtis.

Apply to ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON, Wynyard-square; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To Shippers of Horses.—The well-known favourite horse ship ROYAL SAXON will sail for above port on or about the 27th instant, and favours a desirable opportunity for shippers of horses.

R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR LONDON.—To sail at the end of August or first week in September next.—The fine first-class A1 ship for 13 years, CALDERA, 730 tons register, S. CLYMA, commander, has commenced loading for the above port, taking freight at the current rates.

This ship offers a good opportunity for a limited number of first and second class passengers, who are invited to inspect her very superior and roomy accommodation. She carries a surgeon.

For further particulars, and rates of passage and freight, apply at the office of G. A. LLOYD and CO.; Messrs. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers; or to Captain CLYMA, on board, at the Circular Quay.

BLACK BALL and EAGLE LINES of PACKETS, for LIVERPOOL direct.—The Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's magnificent steam clipper ROYAL CHARTER, 3000 tons, THOMAS TAYLOR, Esq., commander, will sail for the above port, from MELBOURNE, on WEDNESDAY, 24th August.

This splendid vessel has just arrived, after another very rapid passage of 59 days from Liverpool, and will be despatched punctually on her advertised day.

The accommodation for all classes cannot be excelled, the saloon being furnished with every requisite; the second cabin is most comfortably fitted up; and the third cabin is most spacious, lofty, and well ventilated.

FARES:

Saloon, 60 guineas.

Second Cabin, including steward's attendance, 35 guineas.

Third Cabin, 18 and 20 guineas.

An experienced Surgeon will accompany the ship.

For further particulars apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; or THACKER, DANIELL and CO., O'Connell-street, Sydney.

WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—For LIVERPOOL, to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st September, the celebrated clipper RED JACKET, 2000 tons, R. KIRBY, commander. Will be despatched positively as above, from Hobson's Bay.

This far-famed clipper is universally admitted to be the handsomest and fastest ship in the world, and as she will return to England in ballast-trim a passage of 65 days may be calculated upon.

Her accommodations for all classes are unsurpassed by any ship afloat, and too well known in the Australian trade to require description.

Passengers in the saloons will be supplied with wines, beer, &c., in addition to beds, bedding, and every cabin requisite; and as several cabins have already been bespoken, intending passengers are requested to make early application.

In the second cabin, which is on deck, and equal to the chief cabin of ordinary vessels, passengers are provided with all cabin requisites, excepting beds, bedding, &c.

In the intermediate and steerage, passengers will find the most complete arrangements made for their health and comfort.

A surgeon accompanies the ship as usual.

A cow is carried for the use of saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to LORIMER, MACKIE, and CO., Melbourne; or WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Church-hill, Sydney.

SHIP BOSTONIAN, from LONDON.—Consignees by the above vessel will be pleased to PASS their Custom House ENTRIES immediately, for the Circular Quay, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed, and also that goods for which entries are not passed when ready to be discharged, will be entered by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the consignees.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

SHIP OCEAN ROVER, from NEW YORK.—Consignees by the above vessel are requested to pass their ENTRIES immediately for Walker's Wharf, as the ship will commence discharging THIS DAY. All goods impeding the discharge of the said ship will be entered, landed, and stored at the consignees' risk and expense, and the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed. Consignees are also notified that they will be required to pay their freight at the office of the undersigned before an order will be given for the delivery of their goods, and no goods will be delivered without such an order. WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

SEBASTOPOL, from LONDON.—Captain LUCKIE will not be responsible for any debts his crew may contract while in this port. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 213, George-street.

SEBASTOPOL, from LONDON.—CONSIGNEES are informed that this vessel will commence her discharge at Macnamara's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, for which wharf they are requested to pass their ENTRIES without delay. All goods impeding the ship's discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at their risk. Captain Luckie will not be responsible for any goods after they have left the ship's tackles. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 213, George-street.

WINIFRED, from LIVERPOOL.—CONSIGNEES by the above vessel are requested to pass their Custom-house Entries immediately for Towns' Wharf, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; and also that goods for which entries are not passed when ready to be discharged will be entered by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the consignee.

Consignees are further requested to take notice that the discharge cannot commence till the Average Bond is signed, which is now ready at the office of

R. TOWNS and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP AALBORG, from LONDON.—CONSIGNEES of above vessel, are requested to pass their ENTRIES for the Circular Quay without delay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their expense and risk. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

BARQUE TELEGRAPH, from LIVERPOOL.—CONSIGNEES by this vessel are informed that she will DISCHARGE at Macnamara's Wharf, and are requested to pass ENTRIES, and pay freight in terms of bills of lading at once. Goods for which entries are not passed, will, when coming to hand, be entered, landed, and stored at expense and risk of consignees.

No goods will be delivered without payment of freight.

The ship will not be responsible for goods after being landed.

MACNAMARA, SON and CO., agents.

NOTICE.—Captain JARTNEY, or agent of the ship HELIOS, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.

CAROLINE HORT, from FEEGEES.—Captain SUTTON will not be held responsible for any debts his crew may contract while in this port. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents.

CHARTER.—Wanted, CONVEYANCE, from Mongawhare Kiapara to Sydney, for about 200 to 250 loads timber: the vessel must have ports to take in 22 inches square timber. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

CHARTER.—WANTED, a VESSEL, about six feet draught. RENWICK, BATE, and CO., 327, George-st.

WANTED, to CHARTER first-class SHIPS, to load there for an Eastern port—thence to England. Apply to MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Wharf.

WANTED, to purchase a VESSEL, capable of carrying from 175 to 200 Tons of Cargo, on a light draught of water. Apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Church-hill, Sydney.

WANTED, VESSELS for the Minmi Colliery: a six months' charter will be given. T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

CAPE NORTHUMBERLAND, South Coast of Australia.—A new CHART of the Coast, from Cape Otway to Cape Fermat, including the locality of the melancholy disaster to the S.S. Admella, has been received, corrected to 1859, per Overland Mail, by READING and WELLBANK, 13, Bridge-street.

THE COAST of AUSTRALIA, NEW GUINEA, &c. Notice to Seamen.—READING and WELLBANK have received, per overland mail, the Second Volume of the AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORY, just published by the Admiralty, compiled by Commander Yule, R.N.; comprising East Coast of Australia, New Guinea, Louisiade Archipelago, Torres Straits, &c. 13, Bridge-street.

TO SHIPOWNERS and others.—The Proprietors of the PATENT SLIP, Sussex-street, are now prepared to take up vessels, of all sizes, at 1s. per ton, and 6d. per ton per day, slip hire, CHARGING only the REGISTERED TONNAGE; and will also guarantee the best and most expeditious workmanship, with materials of every description, at the lowest possible prices.

CUNNINGHAM'S PATENT Self-reefing TOPSAILS.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents for supplying the above. MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

CLIFFORD'S PATENT BOAT-LOWERING APPARATUS.—To Captains and Owners of Steamers, and Sailing Vessels.—On SALE, by the undersigned, Clifford's patent boat-lowering apparatus complete. THOMAS BOWDEN, 10, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, a Large Gib and Square Sail, and a Lot of CORDAGE, in good condition, cheap. 148, Cumberland-street.

TWO ANCHORS and CHAINS and one Coir Hawser FOR SALE, at the Grafton Wharf. S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—In consequence of the Cowper Banquet, there will be no performance this evening.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING — ERNANI. ERNANI.

SECURE BOXES FOR ERNANI.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—ERNANI

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE GRAND OPERA OF ERNANI

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT of ERNANI.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Professor BUSHELL'S Wonder-striking and Laughable Entertainment TO-NIGHT.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—The only theatre open. Professor BUSHELL, the Electro-Biologist TO-NIGHT.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Water v. Coffee, Gin v. Vinegar, Brandy v. Soapsuds. Professor BUSHELL TO-NIGHT.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE. — Professor BUSHELL for four Nights more. WILLIAM TELL, WILLIAM TELL, TO-NIGHT.

TO THE MASONS OF SYDNEY AND VICINITY. NOTICE.—The ANNUAL DINNER in commemoration of the short-time principle will take place on THURSDAY next, August 18th, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Haymarket. Dinner on the table at 7 o'clock. Tickets can be had at the above house.

FREEMASONRY.—Lodge of Harmony, No. 814.—The regular Monthly MEETING will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, York-street, THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock precisely.

QUOITS.—WAVERLEY, PADDINGTON.—A game of Quoits, for £5, will be played on MONDAY next, between the Paddington Pet and the Waverley Bully, at the back of the Odd Fellows' Arms, Paddington.

SYDNEY VOCAL HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The ORATORIO of "JUDAS MACCABÆUS," being about to be performed, the punctual attendance of the Choir, at the usual THURSDAY EVENINGS practices, (half-past 7 to half-past 9), is earnestly invited. The extra MONDAY NIGHTS' practices (a quarter past 8 to half-past 9), the committee would be glad also to see well attended. Entrance in Castlereagh-street only. JOSEPH DYER, hon. sec. N.B.—In conformity with Rule XIII, new members can now join for the remaining half-year. Copies of the Rules may be had of the treasurer, Mr. L. W. HURFORD, Castlereagh-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES ALLIANCE.—A MEETING of Contributing Members will be held in the Hall of Temperance, on THURSDAY EVENING, 18th instant, at half-past seven o'clock, to receive and adopt the Annual Report. Contributing members are requested to bring their cards.

ROWAN RONALD, } Joint
J. G. CATLEY, } Secretaries.

SYDNEY GYMNASIUM.—The Committee respectfully submit the following brief statement of the affairs of this institution to the favourable notice of the public, with a view to receiving such sufficient pecuniary support as shall enable the Committee at their next meeting, the 24th instant, to decide, finally, on the erection of the building:—There are 10 life members, and 130 ordinary members. The use of a piece of land, most eligibly situated at the Domain Gate, Hyde Park, has been kindly granted by the Government as a site for the building, and for the outdoor exercises. Apparatus is intended to be erected suitable alike to the numerous schools in and about Sydney and to general pupils of all ages. Competent masters are ready to be engaged. Rules and bye-laws, founded on the experience of gentlemen acquainted with similar institutions at home and abroad, are printed, and can be obtained of any member of committee, or of its officers; the timber for the apparatus has been kindly offered by a friend to the Institution. The sum of £1000 (one thousand pounds) is required to pay for the building, £260 of which are now subscribed. The Committee have undertaken an active canvass of their friends before the above meeting to raise about £300, to complete one-half the amount, and then to apply to the Government for the remainder—an application which they are willing to believe will not be refused for an institution so entirely national. It remains, therefore, with the public to say whether it shall be erected or not, the Committee, on their part, being quite prepared to carry out the objects of the Institution, as detailed in their prospectus.

W. M'DONELL, Hon. Secretary.

Temporary Offices, Town Hall, King-street.

NOTICE.—ST. MARY'S, SOUTH CREEK, Rofe's Creek, and vicinity.—Gentlemen, Farmers, and others, inhabitants of the above localities, are respectfully informed that a Public MEETING will be held at the Schoolhouse, St. Mary's, South Creek, on SATURDAY next, August 20th, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of signing a petition to the Government for a Station on the most convenient spot.

PROFESSOR PARKER (Champion Swordsman of the Australian Colonies), SCHOOL OF ARMS and INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, No. 205, Pitt-street North, nearly opposite Hampton's, Metropolitan Hotel. Foils, masks, sticks, buffalo hilts, gauntlets, boxing gloves, &c., sent to any part of the colony on receipt of a remittance.

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

In class (per quarter)	£2	2
Twelve private lessons	3	3
A single lesson ... According to agreement.		

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ELLEN KENNEDY (maiden name Sidwell), from Templemore, county Tipperary, will hear from her sister SARAH by addressing to the care of Mr. ROBERT KERR, St. Kilda, Melbourne. If Ellen not living, her husband, JOHN KENNEDY, will please write.

IF THIS should meet the eye of CHARLES LUDWIK MULLER, who arrived in the colony in March 1858, or any person knowing his address, would greatly oblige by communicating with his brother. PHILIP MULLER, Ranger's Valley, New England.

IF THIS should meet the eye of JAMES SNOW, who left Bristol 30 years ago, he is requested to write to his sister CHRISTIANA. Direct Mr. GEORGE MOORE FRANCIS, Post Office, Adelaide, South Australia.

JOHN PARROTT, formerly of Wollongong, send your address to J. K. H., Post Office, Sydney.

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that the agents of Messrs. ARDALL, BROTHERS of Calcutta, communicate with Captain T. M. CARTNEY, of ship Helios, at the office of the United States' Consulate as early as possible. Sydney, August 17th.

H. A.—Meet A. J. S. TO-NIGHT. The Haymarket at 8 o'clock.

THE COWPER BANQUET.—The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the Banquet, to be held in honour of the Honorable CHARLES COWPER, have much pleasure in announcing that they have secured the use of the Prince of Wales Theatre for the occasion.

The Banquet will be held THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 6 o'clock p.m.

The price of the tickets are one guinea each, including a lady's card for the boxes, which may be obtained from

Mr. William Moffitt, Pitt-street
Messrs. Sands and Kenny, George-street
Mr. E. T. Penfold, 452, George-street
James Waugh, 282, George-street
Messrs. Allan and Wigley, George-street
Mr. George Lecky, Brickfield-hill
Thomas Spencer, Pitt-street
James Kelly, George and Bathurst street
Joseph Spinks, King-street
Alfred Bradford, South Head Road
John Reddy, William-street,

And from the Members of Committee.

In order that the arrangements for fitting up the tables and seats properly for the number that are to be present at the Banquet, no tickets will be issued after Monday, the 15th instant.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as stewards:—

E. S. Hill, J.P.	W. P. Moffatt
Alderman Spence	Alderman Smithers
Alderman Sutherland	James Powell
Robert Stewart	Hercules Watt
Benjamin James	James Kelly
Alderman Neale, J.P.	John Clarke
B. Beaumont	W. F. Parker
Alderman Williams	Alfred Neale
James H. Neale	Joseph Spinks
Alderman Northwood	Andrew Trimble
Josiah Harpur	John Aird
Alderman Sutton	John Reddy
Thomas Doneghy	John Allen
Alfred Bradford	Richard Feltham
Richard Cook	Alderman Speer.

A. ALLAN, honorary secretary.

PUBLIC DINNER TO THE HON. JAMES MARTIN, M.L.A.—A preliminary MEETING of the gentlemen favourable to the above object, will be held at Mr. CLARK'S Rooms, Elizabeth-street, at 7 p.m., TO-MORROW, 18th August.

Australian Gas-Light Company's Office,
Sydney, 27th July, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 17th day of August, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the past Half-year, to consider of a Dividend, to Elect Directors in the stead of those who retire by rotation or otherwise, to dispose of a motion for extending the period within which New Shares may be taken up under the resolution passed at the General Meeting of the 9th of March last, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward in conformity with rule. By order of the Board.

R. MANSFIELD, secretary.

SAINT LAWRENCE PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION.—A LECTURE (without charge for admission), in connection with this Association, will be delivered by the Rev. HENRY J. HOSE, M.A., at the Christ Church School-house, Pitt-street South, THIS EVENING, Wednesday, the 17th instant, at half-past seven. Subject—Popular things in Astronomy (continued). Members and parishioners are invited to attend.

ST. MICHAEL'S AUXILIARY CHURCH SOCIETY.—Lecture by the Rev. G. H. MORETON, THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th instant, in the School-room, Fitzroy-street, at half-past 7. Subject: Reminiscences of China. Admission, 6d.

FREDERICK FYSON, sec.

THE CEREMONIES of Blessing the FOUNDATION STONE of a Church to be dedicated to God under the patronage of St. Joachim, and the Consecrating of a new Catholic Burial Ground, will be performed on Sunday next, near the Railway Station, at Haslem's Creek.

AUSTRALIAN CELTIC ASSOCIATION. — The Committee is particularly requested to attend on THIS EVENING (Wednesday), at the usual hour. Business to be discussed of the highest importance to the future progress and well-being of the Society.

JOHN F. DWYER, honorary secretary.

NORTH SHORE STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—In conformity with the Eighty-first clause of the Deed of Settlement, the Directors of this Company hereby call an extraordinary General MEETING of the Proprietors, to be held at the Hero of Waterloo, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., to take into consideration the propriety of dissolving the company.

JOHN A. MATHEWS, secretary.

Queen-street.

SCHOOL OF ARTS' VOCAL MUSIC CLASS.—The First Lesson will be given to the Second Elementary Class on THURSDAY EVENING, commencing at seven o'clock. All who wish to join this class are requested to attend a little before seven, as the lesson must commence at seven precisely.

CHIZLETT'S VOCAL MUSIC SCHOOL.—All the MEMBERS of the Upper School are requested to attend a Business MEETING, THIS EVENING, at half-past seven.

NOTICE is HEREBY given that application will be made, at the next session of Parliament, for an ACT enabling the undersigned, John Warn Tuck, to light with GAS the towns of East Maitland and West Maitland, in the colony of New South Wales.

Dated at Maitland, this twentieth day of July, 1859.

JOHN WARN TUCK.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Notice is hereby given, that interest on deposits is allowed by this bank as under, viz.:—

On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

On ditto ditto, 6 ditto, 4 ditto.

On ditto ditto, 12 ditto, 5 ditto.

Sydney, 1st April. JAS. HENDERSON, Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURES, SERIES A.—Holders of these Debentures are hereby informed that they will not in future be exchanged for those of Series D, but that they will be paid at maturity, on presentation at the Australian Joint Stock Bank.

By order of the Board,
JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A.S.N. Co.'s Offices, Sydney, 17th August.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF NELSON NEW ZEALAND.—ISSUE OF DEBENTURES, £13,300 AT 8 PER CENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Union Bank of Australia is prepared to receive TENDERS for the whole or any portion of the sum of thirteen thousand three hundred pounds in debentures of the above Government, being the remainder of a loan of £22,000, authorised by Act of the Provincial Council, Session V., No. 1., intituled "The Nelson Debenture Act, 1858."

These debentures are for £100 each, dated 1st July, 1859, have ten years to run, and bear interest at 8 per cent. per annum, made payable half-yearly in Sydney.

Tenders under sealed covers, endorsed "Tender for Nelson Debentures," will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, but no tender under par will be accepted.

No Bank charge or other expense will fall upon parties tendering for these debentures.

This loan has been duly authorised by the General Government of New Zealand. A copy of the Act may be seen, and any further information obtained, on application to

C. ROBERTSON, manager.

Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, 15th August, 1859.

WHAT YOU DON'T OFTEN SEE.—THE CITY RATE REFUSED LAST WEEK, and the BAILIFF in your house the following week, who demands eight (8) shillings for his trouble, &c.!

FITZROY IRONWORKS, MITTAGONG.—Settlers, Carriers, and others on the Great Southern Road, requiring LOADING WEIGHED, can have it done by FAIRBAIRN'S IMPROVED WEIGHBRIDGE (equal to a draft of 10 tons) on application to the resident director. WILLIAM TERREY.

MUNICIPALITY OF REDFERN.—PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency SIR WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, Knight Commander of the most honorable Order of the Bath, Governor-General in and over all her Majesty's colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

WHEREAS by a certain Proclamation dated the eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and duly made and published under the provisions contained in the "Municipalities' Act of 1858," in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the twelfth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, a certain district in the said Proclamation described and named, and the limits and boundaries whereof were thereby defined, was by the said Proclamation declared to be "a Municipality" within the intent and meaning of the said Act, by the name and style of "the Municipality of Redfern," and the electors for the time being of the said municipality, immediately upon such publication as aforesaid, became and were a body corporate, under such name and style: And whereas it is by the said Act provided and declared, that on a day to be notified by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, within three months after the incorporation of such municipality, and twice published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE and once in some local newspaper nearest to such municipality, not being less than twenty days or more than forty days from the date of such first publication,—the returning-officer, who, at the first election shall be named in such notice, shall preside at such meeting of electors as in the said Act is authorised to be holden; and such elections and further proceedings shall be taken as are in the said Act authorised to be taken after such notice as aforesaid: Now, therefore, I, Sir William Thomas Denison, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, and with the advice of the Executive Council, do, by this my Proclamation, nominate and notify that Edward John Hawksley, Esquire, of Redfern, shall be the first Returning-officer of the said Municipality, and that the meeting of the said electors shall be held at noon at such place at Redfern as may be fixed for the purpose by public notice, on MONDAY, the fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, for the purposes of the said Act.

Given under my hand and the seal of the colony, at Government House, Sydney, this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the twenty-third year of her Majesty's reign.

(L.S.) W. DENISON.

By his Excellency's command,
CHARLES COWPER.

God Save the Queen!

Railway Branch, Department of Internal Communication,
Sydney, 16th August, 1859.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it is intended after the expiration of forty days from the publication hereof in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE and one Sydney newspaper, to make and complete that portion of the Great Northern Railway, from West Maitland to Singleton, part 2, extending from Lochinvar to Black Creek; commencing at a point marked C on the proclaimed plan, in the parish of Gosford and County of Northumberland, and terminating at Black Creek, in the parish of Branxton and County of Northumberland, at a point marked D on the said plan, being a distance of nine miles and ten chains.

Notice is also given, that the map or plan of the said line and the book of reference containing a description of the lands through which the said railroad is to pass, and the names of the owners thereof, are exhibited at the office of Internal Communication, Phillip-street, Sydney, and that a copy of the said plan and book of reference is deposited with the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Maitland, where they may be inspected by all persons at all convenient times from the publication of this notice.

B. H. MARTINDALE.

The seal of the Commissioner for Railways was affixed (L.S.) hereto, on the 16th day of August, A.D. 1859. In the presence of

JOHN RAE, Secretary.

Department of Internal Communication, Sydney,
18th July, 1859.

BRIDGES, YASS to ALBURY.—Attention is invited to the notice from the Department of Lands and Public Works, published in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of the 19th instant, calling for tenders for the above.

Department of Lands and Public Works,
Sydney, 14th August, 1859.

SUPPLY OF COALS FOR STEAM DREDGE, HUNTER.—Attention is directed to the advertisement which appeared in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 5th of August, folio 1715, calling for tenders for the above.

Particulars can be obtained on applying at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation, Hunter-street, Sydney.

Department of Land and Public Works,
August 12th, 1859.

ATTENTION is directed to an advertisement in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of 12th August, folio 1752, headed SCREW MOORINGS, Hunter River. Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and full particulars obtained, on applying at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation, Hunter-street, Sydney.

No. 59-46. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 13th August, 1859.

TO CARPENTERS.—TENDERS (endorsed Tenders for Signal Staff) will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of a Signal Flagstaff and Screen for the conduit head of the 30 inch main on the Sand Hill near the Paddington Barracks, in accordance with the plan of the City Engineer.

By order of the Water Committee.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO VALUATORS.—MUNICIPALITY of GOULBURN.—TENDERS will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, for the Valuation of the property rateable in this Municipality under "The Municipalities Act of 1858."

Specification and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application to the Mayor, or at the Council Chambers, Auburn-street, Goulburn.

Council Chambers, 12th August, 1859.

TO PRINTERS.—MUNICIPALITY of GOULBURN.—TENDERS will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of AUGUST instant, for Printing Sheets for an Assessment Book, and Assessment Notices, under "The Municipalities Act of 1858," according to forms which may be seen on application to the Mayor, or at the Council Chambers.

Council Chambers, 12th August, 1859.

FIREWOOD.—To Woodmen, Brickmakers, and others.—TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of about 700 loads Cut Firewood, stacked a few yards from the Ashfield Railway Station. To be addressed to the undersigned, and sent in on or before MONDAY, the 22nd August. R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a first-class DWELLING-HOUSE at Newtown, to be sent in addressed to the Rooms of the undersigned (where plans and specifications may be inspected), on or before the 1st of September next. The advertiser does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender. R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

NOTICE.—HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—All persons having CLAIMS against the H. R. N. S. N. Company, in regard to the Morpeth Wharf Agency, under Mr. Burrows, are requested to forward same to the undersigned without delay.

By order of the Board of Directors,
T. F. DYE, manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Company's Office, Morpeth and Sydney, 12th August.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, DAVID PAINTER M'EUEN, CHARLES KENT, and DANIEL BULMAN, under the style or firm of "Christopher Newton, Brother, and Company" in Sydney and London, has been THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of the said David Painter M'Euen.

All accounts due to or by the late firm will be received and paid by the said Christopher Newton, Charles Kent, and Daniel Bulman.

Dated this thirteenth August, 1859.

CHRIS. NEWTON,
DAVID PAINTER M'EUEN,
CHARLES KENT,
DANIEL BULMAN.

Witness—JOHN DUNSMURE, solicitor.

The business will henceforth be carried on by the said Christopher Newton, Charles Kent, and Daniel Bulman, under the style of Christopher Newton, Brother, and Company.

Dated this thirteenth August, 1859.

CHRIS. NEWTON,
CHARLES KENT,
DANIEL BULMAN.

Witness—JOHN DUNSMURE, solicitor.

A LITHOGRAPH of RANDWICK, WAVERLEY, and CO. GEE, having been PUBLISHED, the public are respectfully informed that copies may be obtained, at 2s. 6d. each, on application at this office.

EDWARD BARNEY, Surveyor-General.

Surveyor General's Office, Sydney, 13th August, 1859.

FOR SALE, a first-rate Eight-day Office CLOCK warranted, price £4 4s. ALEXANDER MOORE and CO.

BILL OF FARE.—Beef, mutton, pork, poultry, veal, fish, tripe, cowheel, harricots, curries, cutlets, steaks, chops, kidneys, stews, soups, pastry. Rainbow Tavern, King and Pitt streets. JAMES SIMPSON. Breakfasts from 8 to 10.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES, Charlton House, Point Piper Road, Paddington.—The Misses WEST continue to receive a limited number of Pupils on moderate terms.

FRENCH GLOVE DEPOT.—S. H. LEWIS (late Jules Pillet), 10, Hunter-street.

H. R. REID, Ship and General Broker, Estate and Commission Agent, Macquarie-st., Circular Quay.

LATE FIRE IN PITT-STREET.—J. KEARNY begs to inform his friends and customers that he will continue to carry on the business as usual. Entrance, down the gateway.

LEATHER.—ALFRED BRIDGLAND, Importer of Grindery, British, Foreign, and Colonial Leather Golden Last—537, George-street, Brickfield-hill, 4 doors north of Liverpool-street.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING, for Balls and other entertainments, done in exquisite style; also, Millinery and Dressmaking, in all its branches, executed in the best French and German styles, by Mademoiselle LORY, 406, Pitt-street, near Liverpool-street.

MESSRS. D. RUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers. Pianofortes tuned, repaired, and removed, 254, George-street.

MESSRS J. and M. EMANUEL, Dentists (Established 1842), George-street North, near Hunter-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, painted in oil colours. Stereoscopic pictures on paper or glass, and the plain glass portraits, taken at J. LIDDINGTON'S, 309, George-street, over Peek's Auction Rooms.

AGENCY FOR JOHN BENSON and CO., Birmingham.—The Office of the above Agency is REMOVED to Margaret-street, where orders will be received and forwarded as usual. EDWARD SALAMON.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, has REMOVED his offices to those lately occupied by the Royal Mail Company, Margaret-street, and where instructions for out-door sales will be received and attended to as usual.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. EDWARD SALAMON begs to notify that he has removed his Offices to those recently occupied by the Royal Mail Company, Margaret-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.—The Committee intimate to the Subscribers and Friends, that they have REMOVED the DEPOT from the Corner of Pitt and King streets to the east side of Pitt-street, No 264, about midway between Market and Park streets, nearly opposite the Mechanics' School of Arts.

AMBROSE FOSS, } Joint
J. S. ADAMS, } Secretaries.

N.B.—The new Depôt will be open on the 1st of September.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—THE NEW SOUTH WALES AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Committee intimate to the Subscribers and Friends, that they have REMOVED the DEPOT from the corner of Pitt and King streets, to the east side of Pitt-street, No. 264, about midway between Market and Park streets, nearly opposite the Mechanics' School of Arts.

EDWARD ROGERS, } Joint
ALEXR. MACARTHUR, } Secretaries.

N.B.—The New Depôt will be open on the 1st of September.

REMOVAL.—Mr. JAMES L. MICHAEL, Solicitor from 370, to 320, George-st. (old Empire Office).

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION, for the Cure of Diseases of the Eye.—Patron, Sir William Denison. President, Sir A. Stephen. Surgeon, Dr. Berncastle. Apply from 9 to 11. 20, Wynyard-square.

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street, Sydney, are Purchasers.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF DISTILLERIES' OFFICE is removed to the old Water Police Office, Lower George-street.

TOWN and COUNTRY can be served with PATTERNS of all kinds in Dressmaking, at 10, South Head Road.

VACCINATION DAILY, at J. C. HORNER'S, Apothecaries' Hall, William-street.

W. WILLINGTON continues to forward PARCELS to Pickford and Co. to all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, by clipper ships. Small parcels, 1s. 12, Essex-street (late Gallows-hill), Sydney.

£300 TO LEND, in one sum; also £1200, in small amounts. C. H. ROOKE, 123 King-st.

£5000 to LEND in sums £20 to £50, or otherwise. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

STORE CATTLE and SHEEP for SALE, in all districts, from noted herds and flocks. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-st.

CATTLE and SHEEP.—Proceeds of Sales effected all paid for in cash. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

MORTGAGE.—£6000 to LEND. ALEXANDER DICK, 267, George-street, corner of Margaret-st.

MONEY TO LEND ON MORTGAGE, in sums of £500 and upwards, by the Sydney Insurance Company. By order of the Board,

JOSEPH DYER, secretary.

INVESTMENTS in Bank Shares and other Colonial Securities are made and disposed of by W. BARTON and SON, 341, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

INVESTMENTS in Debentures, Bank, and other Shares, may always be obtained or disposed of, at current prices, on application to LENNON and CAPE, stock and share brokers, Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.

IN THE Insolvent Estate of ABRAHAM COHEN, late of Goulburn, Storekeeper.—Creditors who have proved their claims in the above estate are informed that a second plan of distribution having been confirmed by the Court, their dividends will be payable at my office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, on production of the promissory notes.

JOHN MORRIS, official assignee, Mort's-buildings.

MR. W. READ, unless you call and PAY for your Board and Lodging and Cash lent, your boxes and effects will be SOLD to defray expenses of the same. New York and Liverpool Hotel, Lower George-street. DANIEL O'REILEY.

TO Mr. HENRY BATE, of Pitt Water.—Take notice, that, unless you cause the freight of forty-two tons of Oak Billet Wood, now landed on the Circular Wharf ex Nowra, to be paid on or before 2 o'clock on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, the said timber will be sold at auction, at the same hour on the following day, THURSDAY, the 18th, directly opposite Mr. Talbot's Stores, Circular Quay. JAMES DEMPSEY, master of the schooner Nowra, on board.

IF the PERSON who called on Thursday last, at T. M. ADAMS', confectioner, and left some parcels will call, he can have them by paying for this advertisement. 496, George-street.

LOST, yesterday morning, the 16th instant, by a very poor person, a FIVE-POUND NOTE. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to Mr. JAMES CURTIS, Hunter-street.

£10 REWARD.—TO CONSTABLES and others. STOLEN from my residence, on Sunday morning, the 14th instant, TWO WATCHES, of the following description:—One silver watch and guard; also, a silver watch with gold eagle on the face. A reward of £10 will be given on conviction of the thief or thieves, by applying to GEORGE CLARKE, Prince of Wales Oyster Saloon, King-street East, Sydney.

PIANOFORTES, by Cadby, Murphy, Allison, Oetzman and Plumb, for SALE or HIRE. MOSS, Hunter st.

HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre, in oak, rosewood, and mahogany. MOSS, 27, Hunter-street.

NEW MUSIC.—Songs, Dance Music, and Pianoforte Pieces, Operas with and without words. MOSS, Hunter-street.

PIANOFORTES.—W. J. JOHNSON and CO. beg to draw public attention to their stock of Pianofortes, consisting of Grands and Cottages, in every variety of wood, by BROADWOOD, COLLARD and COLLARD, KIRKMAN and SON, CADBY, &c. These instruments are prepared to resist the influences of extreme climates, and therefore stand well in tune. The prices will be found very moderate for pianos so substantially made. W. J. JOHNSON and CO., Musical Repository, 172, Pitt-street. N.B.—Pianofortes tuned, repaired, and lent on hire. Pianos taken in exchange. Music, and every requisite in the music trade.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—Upwards of 1000 to select from, of the choicest quality, at PENFOLD'S, 452, George-street.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—Billiards, in cases, all sizes, just received, per Bombay (s.), and Siam.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—Plain and silver-mounted, in cases. E. T. PENFOLD, importer, 452, George-street, near the Royal Hotel.

ALPINE FUSEES LIGHT, very useful for the bush or travelling. E. T. PENFOLD, tobacconist, 452, George-street.

TO BLACKSMITHS, WHEELWRIGHTS, and others.—NOTICE.—On and after this date the CASH PRICE of BAR IRON will be fourteen shillings per cwt. August 16th. C. F. EDWARDS, 598 and 600, George-street.

COWPER AND HIS COCKATOO-BIRD.—To THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Sir,—This evening that great national demonstration—the Cowper Banquet—takes place. The Prime Minister, in acknowledging the complimentary speech with which the chairman will propose his health, and the enthusiastic manner in which that proposal will be received, will no doubt favour the highly influential and intelligent audience, if not with an exposition of his policy, at all events with a narrative of his past services to the country. Amidst the multitude of those services, it is just possible that the one which I am about to mention may escape his memory; and I therefore venture most respectfully to suggest it to him as a topic which he ought not to entirely pass over.

On the 6th December, 1854, a person under the name of James Hibburd was tried before the Chief Justice on an information charging him with robbing one James Parsons, such robbery being attended with great violence. He was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony, the first year in irons. His case was a most aggravated one, as the sentence and the letter of the Chief Justice, which will be presently adverted to, will show. In pursuance of his sentence, he was taken to Cockatoo Island; he had been there a little more than three years when he presented a petition for a remission of sentence under the 4th section of the 11th Vict. No. 34, which authorizes the Governor to grant to any person who shall have served not less than two years on the roads a remission of the residue of his punishment on condition that during the remainder of the term for which he shall be sentenced, he shall not remain in or come within the colony. His petition was recommended by some board styled "the convict classification board," subject to a reference to the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice, on being referred to, sent the following letter to Mr. Cowper, the Colonial Secretary:—

"Supreme Court, 31st May, 1858.

"Sir,—In obedience to his Excellency's commands, I have the honour to report upon the case of James Hibburd, convicted in December, 1854, before me, of a felonious assault and robbery.

"I lament exceeding to be compelled to report unfavourably of this person's case, because he is connected very nearly with persons in prominent station in this colony. If he had been a mere youth, seduced by evil company, I might think that the ends of justice demanded no rigorous adhesion to the sentence pronounced—supposing him to exhibit a real penitence, and his parents being willing to guarantee his immediate exile. But the prisoner, Hibburd (which is not his real name), is an abandoned character of thirty-two years of age or upwards; he is obviously well-born and well-educated; and the robbery was a planned and aggravated one. He was drinking in a public-house near South Creek, when the prosecutor was foolishly exhibiting some money. It was night, and the prisoner lay in wait for the prosecutor on his way home, knocked him down with a fence rail, held the prosecutor by the throat, and robbed him of £40. He was apprehended in a theatre in Sydney, a few days afterwards, when he was claimed as a prisoner by the name of Cook, under a warrant issued from Brisbane Water, on a charge arising there.

"Dr. West reports that he finds Hibburd 'a trustworthy person,' on whom 'he would place the fullest reliance.' Such a certificate applied to such a person, will pass for what those better acquainted with convicts than I am may think it is worth. For my part, I feel some scruples in sending such a person to infest another colony. If the prisoner's health really requires removal, I have little to say against the measure; and if he be entitled to a ticket-of-leave, he must of course obtain one. But as far as I am concerned, I will be no party to a recommendation in this man's favour, until he shall have served at least one-half of his sentence.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"ALFRED STEPHEN.

"The Hon. the Colonial Secretary."

This letter, it will be observed, is dated the 31st May, 1858. On the 8th of June, 1858—that is to say, eight days afterwards—a conditional pardon was granted to Hibburd. On the 15th of the same month the Inspector-General of Police wrote a letter, announcing the pardon; and on the 25th June, Hibburd left Cockatoo and was seen walking about the streets of Sydney. The Chief Justice states that Hibburd was not his real name, and that he was "connected very nearly with persons in prominent station in this colony." It is unnecessary to give his real name, but he is said to be the brother of a member of the Assembly, of whom it was reported some months ago that he was about to become one of Mr Cowper's colleagues, and who for a considerable time past has been one of Mr. Cowper's warmest supporters.

The nature of the crime for which Hibburd, alias ****** was convicted, will appear more fully by the following copy of the notes taken by the Chief Justice at the trial:—

James Hibburd (said to have been a convict per Regia). Robbery of James Parsons of £40, and (immediately before) beating him.

"James Parsons, on Nepean, butcher: On 11th November was at Upton's; nine at night. Slip-panel on my ground. Saw that it was up. I was quite sober. Upton paid me £8, all but a shilling. Paid it in the parlour across the passage. Visible from the bar. Put £8 in trousers-pocket in pocketbook. I am half-hour there, sitting in the taproom; four or five neighbours and a stranger. He could have seen me receive the money. It is the prisoner. I remained till ten. Treated prisoner, who asked Mr. Upton my name, and the others. Paid Upton 4s. 9d from my pocketbook; got 15s. change, and put that in the opposite pocket. When I started to return home, the prisoner was gone a few minutes. I was on horseback, and went walking pace. My place is three-quarters of a mile distant. Observed that the slip-panel was down, and the top rail gone. Dismounted and went in. Put horse in stable. Looked about for the top rail—this. As I was returning, the prisoner met me with the rail, and instantly knocked me down with it. I was down. He was on me. He tried for my pocket; the one I had put my pocketbook in. We had a great struggle, and he kicked me, and then got me by the throat. I put up my hands, and then he got my pocketbook out, and walked quietly away. He never spoke the whole time. I saw him for twenty minutes. Checked shirt, black california hat, and, I believe, fustian trousers. Nearest neighbour, 150 yards. I knew at the time—was certain—that it was the same man I had seen at Upton's. My pocketbook contained £40 (mentions kind). South Creek about eight or nine miles from me; Penrith about four. I rode on to Upton's, and gave information. On Monday or Tuesday was shown a man in Penrith; it was not the prisoner. On Thursday Captain Battye showed me prisoner. He was brought into the Court at Penrith. I immediately knew him. I am not, and I cannot be mistaken.

"Cross-examined by Mr. Darvall: I generally carry my money about me and collect my own debts. Live by myself, with no servant. Never saw prisoner before; nor he me, as far as I know. Did not see prisoner afterwards. Saw him on Sunday morning in Purcell's yard; but he was stooping—would not let me see him 200 yards from the house. He was listening to what I was telling Purcell's men. He had his hands in his pockets. He had a jacket on. Had he stood up and been dressed differently I should have known him in a minute. Did not then think he was the man. I had not the least suspicion of his being there: did not know that he worked there. Could not see his face. Saw him the same Sunday evening. Noticed that he was the same size. (Examined as to the rail breaking, and his being able to resist twenty minutes, seven.) There was a mizzling rain shortly afterwards. Did not know that the prisoner was in Purcell's employment.

"Jesse Upton, publican: When Parsons was in my house the prisoner was present at the bar. All the others I knew. Two blacksmiths and other people in my employ. Prisoner told me that he had been employed mowing—in the settlement. I had seen prisoner twice before and once spoken to him. First time was three weeks before. After my paying Parsons he took out his pocket-book and gave me £1 to change, in the bar. Prisoner present. Parsons went a little after 10 with of the company. Prisoner went out at 10. In about half an hour Parsons came quickly up on horseback all covered with blood on his face. He left quite sober. He mentioned to me what man had done the robbery. (Describes prisoner's dress. No waistcoat or braces.)

"Cross-examined: That is the usual dress of labouring men. When Parsons came back it was blustering weather: but the stars were coming out. It had been a cloudy evening.

"John Purcell: My place is not above 80 yards, may be 00 hundred from Mr. Parson's. Prisoner hired with me by the week; just two or three days before the robbery, at 15s. the week, hay making. On Saturday, I let him have 5s. Said that he wanted to get a shirt, and went to Mr. Brown's for a scythe. That was in the evening. Same night, about midnight, he and another man came to me, to tell me that it was raining and to cover over a load of hay. Never saw prisoner again till in custody. Was not present when Parsons came on Sunday morning.

"Cross-examined: Other men about with California hats. Prisoner did not appear to be confused or disordered.

"Charles Ellis: South Creek public-house. Saw prisoner Sunday 12th November, afternoon: black California hat and pea coat. Said that he would stop that night; that he was coming down from the diggings, and would take the coach for Parramatta next morning. We missed the coach, and he agreed to go in my gig to Parramatta for 30s. We started for Parramatta at 6 a.m. I drove him to Parramatta, and he paid me. He had a roll of notes. Said that if he saw a person he wanted there he would return with me. He bought a blue shirt at South Creek before he started, and a straw hat, which he wore in the gig outside.

"Captain Battye: I got description of prisoner on Tuesday morning. Went to Sydney, and took him in the theatre the same night. He said that he had been in Sydney three or four days; and in answer to another question, that he had never been to Parramatta. Said that he bought his clothes in Sydney. I told him that he had bought them in Parramatta. Took him and searched him, and found on him £5, seven sovereigns, and silver. His trousers and boots, and coat and waistcoat, all new, must have cost £6, or more. In prisoner's presence he was claimed as a person named Cook, for whom there was a warrant from Brisbane Water.

"Cross-examined: Prisoner said nothing to that. Don't know when the warrant was issued. I had seen prisoner on Emu Plains some time before.

"Guilty." An exceedingly clear case. Prisoner, an educated young man of thirty, or thereabouts.

"Ten years hard labour, roads or public works; first year in irons."

It will gratify Mr. Cowper's numerous admirers if he will to-night explain why, in so outrageous a case as this, and in the face of such a letter as that which the Chief Justice wrote to him, he within eight days after the receipt of that letter either advised a pardon to issue or did not take immediate steps to prevent it.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
A DISAGREEABLE PERSON.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits as follows, namely:—

At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—

Paid-up capital	£500,000
Reserved fund	£190,000

This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.

Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.

Investments in colonial securities and also in those of great Britain, effected.

The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australasian colonies.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up capital	£1,260,000
Reserve fund	252,000

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after as under, viz.:—

	Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal	2½ per cent
Ditto 15 ditto	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto	4 ditto
Ditto ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto	5½ ditto

GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

LAUNCESTON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—£100,000, in 2000 Shares.
Established in 1852.
Head Office—St. John-street, Launceston.
DIRECTORS:
GEORGE FISHER | WM. GARDNER SAMS
JOHN FAWNS | R. C. GUNN
JOHN THOMPSON.
SECRETARY—A. J. Marriott.
SOLICITORS—Douglas, Dawes, and Miller.
MARINE SURVEYOR—Captain Henniker.
MARINE SURVEYOR FOR SYDNEY—Captain J. Kendall.
BANKERS—Commercial Bank.

The undersigned having been appointed agents at this port for the above Company, are prepared to issue policies on marine risks at current rates.

MOLISON and BLACK, ship and insurance brokers No. 4, Bridge-street.

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Further reduction of 25 per cent. on the former premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Fire Policies at the reduced rates of premium, viz.:—

On First-class risks, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum

On Second-class ditto, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per ditto.

Third-class ditto (subject to arrangement).

Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates of premium as the buildings in which they are deposited.

An extra charge for hazardous goods. Special risks taken by agreement.

THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., Agents.
No. 10, O'Connell-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Office: Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.
Capital, £150,000.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES HENDERSON, Esq., Chairman.
JAMES EDWARD EBSWORTH, Esq.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
SAMUEL D. GORDON, Esq.
RICHARD JONES, Esq.
MICHAEL E. MURNIN, Esq.
AUDITORS:
Alexander M'Arthur, and A. Foss, Esqs.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain W. S. Deloitte.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. P. W. Flower and Co.
AGENTS IN NEWCASTLE:
Messrs. Bingle and Son.

Rates of premium on goods by first-class vessels, not under 45 tons register, free from average, unless general.

	Guineas. per cent.		Guineas. per cent.
Great Britain	1¼	Clarence River	2
India, or Manila	2½	Ditto, per steamer	1¼
Hongkong	2½	Newcastle	1
Java	1¾	Twofold Bay	¾
Mauritius	1¾	Ditto, per steamer	½
Valparaiso or Lima	2	Port Albert	2½
California	2	Port Phillip	1
Tahiti	1½	Ditto, per steamer	½
Auckland	1	Port Fairy or Portland Bay	2½
Wellington, Nelson, Port Cooper, or Otago	2	Launceston	1¼
Fitzroy River	2	Hobart Town	1
Wide Bay or Port Curtis	1½	Ditto, per steamer	¾
Ditto, per steamer	1¼	Circular Head	2
Moreton Bay	1¼	Adelaide	1¼
Ditto, per steamer	1	Swan River	2½

Gold, &c., per mail steamers, via Suez to Southampton 1¼ guineas per cent.

Ditto ditto, per steamer to Melbourne, ½ ditto ditto.

Wool, by first-class vessels, from Sydney to London, average payable on each bale, as if separately insured, 2½ guineas per cent.

Policies on goods, gold, &c., to Great Britain, granted in triplicate, payable by Messrs. P. W. Flower and Co., in London, in case of loss.

Time policies granted on vessels at rates according to the nature of the trade in which they are employed.

Whaling voyages, limited to 15 months, 10 guineas per cent.

Goods stowed on deck not covered by the Company's policies, unless specifically named.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 17th May, 1859.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Capital—£2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The prompt payment of losses incurred by the great fires during the past years has shewn the character which this company has ever maintained, throughout the whole world, under this head. It will only be necessary to add here that the Agents can with confidence announce to their fellow-citizens that they may feel assured that every legitimate claim will be immediately settled.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

CLASS 1.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting-houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.

CLASS 2.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

Losses adjusted and paid in Sydney.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The important advantages afforded by the Company in this branch will include the following, viz.:—

GUARANTEE of an AMPLE CAPITAL, MODERATE PREMIUMS, Large Participation of PROFITS by the ASSURED, amounting to TWO-THIRDS of NET AMOUNT, small charge for Management, the expenses of the office being borne in due proportions by the two branches, and EXEMPTION of the ASSURED from the LIABILITY of PARTNERSHIP.

Life claims can be settled in the colony without reference to England.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents, Lloyd's Chambers, 384, George-street, Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | J. B. Watt, Esq.
Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper, M.P. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Sir C. Nicholson, Bart.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane. Esq., M.D.
Joseph Burgon, Esq.

Capital subscribed exceeding	£1,880,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding	£1,156,000

Of which £900,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.

Reserve Surplus Fund, £25,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or Country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY—INCORPORATED (WITH IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES) BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age, on the principle (PROVED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF 150 YEARS OF KINDRED INSTITUTIONS IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY TO BE THE MOST EQUITABLE AND SAFEST FOR THE ASSURED) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.

Chairman—JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
Deputy-chairman—W. H. CHRISTIE, Esq.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office—Hunter-street, Sydney, February 15th

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To the Widow and next of kin of HENRY WELSH, late of "The Hall," Pitt-street, Sydney, draper, deceased.

Greeting.

WHEREAS it hath been represented unto our Supreme Court of New South Wales, that the above named HENRY WELSH departed this life on or about the tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, having, at the time of his death, goods, chattels, credits, and effects in the colony aforesaid We hereby cite you to appear personally or by your proctor before our said Court, at the Court House, in King-street, Sydney, on the thirty-first day of August instant, then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the said deceased, or to show cause, if you have any, why the same should not be committed to GEORGE MOORE, of Pitt-street, Sydney, aforesaid, a creditor of the said deceased.

Witness the Honorable Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, Chief Justice of our said Court, at Sydney, this Thirteenth day of August, in the twenty-third year of our reign, and A.D. 1859.

S. RAYMOND, Prothonotary.
MONTAGU CONSETT STEPHEN, Proctor for the said George Moore, 117, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

THE HEIR-AT-LAW of ROBERT GENERY, late of the parish of Kedron, in the district of Moreton Bay, in the colony of New South Wales, carrier, deceased, is requested to communicate without delay with Mr. ROBERT LITTLE, solicitor, Brisbane, Moreton Bay.

TO ALL PERSONS WHOM IT SHALL CONCERN.—I, ROBERT LITTLE, of Brisbane, in the county of Stanley, in the colony of New South Wales, hereby give notice that it is my intention, AS EQUITABLE MORTGAGEE of certain land in the above county, lately belonging to and in the possession of ROBERT GENERY, deceased, within one month from this date to apply to the Supreme Court at Moreton Bay, in its equitable jurisdiction, for leave to substitute service of a claim, as such equitable mortgagee as aforesaid, under the Equity Relief Act of 1852, on such person or persons as the said Court shall appoint in lieu of the heir-at-law of the said Robert Genery, deceased, unless such heir-at-law shall in the meantime come forward and accept service of the same. Dated 27th day of July, A.D. 1859.

A. GRIBBEN and SONS, in returning thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage which they have received for the last ten years, desire to notify that, having completed their arrangements by large additions and alterations to their premises as a first-rate establishment, are now prepared to receive sick horses, for which they have provided stalls and loose boxes on the most approved principle; and, after an experience of more than forty years by A. Gribben, senior, in the veterinary and farriery department, with the greatest success, they flatter themselves that they can give general satisfaction to those who honour them with their patronage.

Horses shod on the newest and most scientific principle.

N.B.—Strictly moderate charges for medicine and attendance.

Nos. 7 and 9, Elizabeth-street North.

WALKER and JONES, Watchmakers, Manufacturing Goldsmiths, and Jewellers, 338, George-street, and Branch Houses 68, Cornhill, and 48, Princes-street, London, beg to inform the public that they have received, ex mail steamer Bombay, an extensive shipment of first-class Gold and Silver Watches and Jewellery, of the latest and most exquisite designs, comprising Bracelets, Necklets, Dress, Cameo, and Miniature Brooches, Gold Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, &c., &c.,—and respectfully solicit an inspection of the same.

MR. G. R. ELLIOTT having purchased the Wholesale Drug Business of Messrs. Youngman and Co., of Pitt-street, has THIS DAY disposed of his establishment in George-street to Mr. W. J. JENKINS, for whom he solicits a continuance of that support which has been so liberally awarded to himself and his predecessors during the last forty years. July 1st.

MR. W. J. JENKINS, entering upon the above large and well-known establishment, which, as a Drug and Dispensing business under successive proprietors, may claim the distinction of being almost coeval with the colony, respectfully solicits the continued patronage of the public and of the Medical profession.

He begs further to announce that it is his intention not only to keep up, but greatly to enlarge upon the present extensive stock in drugs and chemicals, which, as heretofore, will be imported from the first London houses.

That the prescriptions of physicians and surgeons sent to this house will be most carefully dispensed by first class assistants, and from the most genuine drugs, under the immediate eye of the proprietor, whose successful personal management of this same business some nineteen years ago will, he trusts, additionally guarantee the efficiency and accuracy of the dispensing department. That the general business will be conducted upon principles similar to those of his predecessors. That arrangements have been made for the immediate introduction of every novelty in chemicals and pharmaceuticals, British and foreign, as they may successively appear.

SCORE'S WASHING CRYSTAL.—It saves time labour, and soap, and will not injure the finest fabric the undersigned receiving regular shipments of this article, is prepared to execute orders either for home use or exportation. W. J. JENKINS, successor to G. R. Elliott, 252, George-street.

ELLIOTT'S PURE SAGO FLOUR, prepared expressly for children and invalids. It affords more nourishment than any other description of farinaceous food, and will agree with the most delicate stomach. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. J. JENKINS, successor to G. R. Elliott, 252, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

WORM POWDERS entirely superseded by DAYRELL and CO.'S Worm Lozenges, which are now declared by thousands in and around Sydney to be the most speedy, certain, and agreeable medicine ever discovered for the expulsion of worms, either from children or adults. Prepared exclusively by DAYRELL and CO., Apothecaries' Hall, opposite the Cathedral, George-street, Sydney; and sold by their appointed agents, A. J. Watt and Co., George-street, opposite the Police Court; Mr. S. Freeman, Kiama; Mr. Rowling, Parramatta; Mr. Fowler, Campbelltown; Sympson, Brothers, Camden; and all other respectable storekeepers.

WATSON'S NEWLY DISCOVERED WORM POWDERS are safe, certain, and most extraordinary in their effects, removing the worms with amazing rapidity both from the old and the young. Price, one shilling each. Parties at a distance can have them forwarded by post by enclosing stamps for the amount; when three powders or more are required, free to any post town in the colony.

N.B.—Be particular to state the age. Prepared only at WATSON'S Drug Stores, 440, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.

GEORGE HEATH, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, &c., from Messrs. Savory and Moore, chemists to the Queen, New Bond-street and Regent-street, London.—All prescriptions sent to this establishment are faithfully and accurately dispensed, in accordance with the intentions of the prescriber, from whose instructions the slightest deviation is not permitted. The attention of invalids generally is requested to this, on account of the manifest impossibility of carrying into effect the wishes of the physician unless his prescriptions are conscientiously followed by those upon whom falls the duty of dispensing. 334 (late 187), George-street, Sydney, between the Post Office and Hunter-street.

WASHING CRYSTAL, in large or small quantities, effecting a great saving in time, labour, and soap. GEORGE HEATH, chemist, &c., 334, George-st., Sydney.

ESSENCE OF GINGER and CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, for indigestion, flatulence, heartburn, &c. The steady increasing sale of this medicine is the best testimony to its utility. GEORGE HEATH, chemist, &c., 334, George-street, Sydney.

PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN, for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.—This invaluable medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, and huskiness in the throat. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, consequently causing a free expectoration. Prepared only by DAYRELL and COMPANY, Apothecaries Hall, opposite the Cathedral, George-street, Sydney. In bottles at 1s. 6d. and 2s 6d. each; and sold by their appointed agents—A. J. Watt and Co., opposite the Police Court; Mr. Poulton, chemist, South Head Road; Mr. Lipscombe, Maitland; Mr. Sampson, chemist, Morpeth; Mr. Rowling, Parramatta; Mr. Turner, Campbelltown; Mr. Tomson, Wagga Wagga.

GLEBE DISPENSARY.—Mr. FRANCIS L. RILEY, Practical and Pharmaceutical Chemist and Apothecary (late resident apothecary, for the last seven years, at the Maitland Hospital), begs to inform the inhabitants of the Glebe and surrounding districts that, having taken the above well-known establishment, is now prepared to carry it on as a first-class chemist's and druggist's business, and render it replete, in every particular, with drugs and chemicals of the greatest purity.

Medical gentlemen and families will find this a most desirable establishment, at which they can rely on their prescriptions and recipes being carefully and accurately dispensed by Mr. R. personally.

N.B.—Teeth extracted, cupping, bleeding, &c. Horse, sheep, and cattle medicines.

A supply of Turon leeches on hand.

Patent medicines and perfumery, &c., &c., of every description.

Address—Glebe Dispensary, adjoining the University Hotel.

HOMŒOPATHY.—All Homœopathic Medicines, in the various preparations; Medicine Cases, of all sizes, Domestic Medicine Guides; the Homœopathic Materia Medica, and most of the works published on this science, may be obtained at the Homœopathic Pharmacy, George-street, opposite Bridge-street. JOHN BELL, late Bell and Huntley.

MESSRS. S. W. SILVER and CO.'s Manufactures.—The undersigned are sole agents in New South Wales for the sale of S. W. Silver and Co.'s Clothing, Vulcanized India-rubber Goods, Portable Furniture, &c., and their various other manufactures.

LEVICKS and PIPER, Pitt-street.

VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER.—S. W. Silver and Co.'s manufacture.—Now landing, ex Calders, and on SALE by the undersigned.

Solid india-rubber sheets, ⅛ to ¾ inch thick
Ditto ditto washers, gauge rings, valves, and buffers
Ditto ditto drab tubing, ⅛ to ⅞ inch thick
Round and square canvas rope steam packing
Canvas sheet packing
5½ inch 4-ply machine belting
3 inch 4-ply steam hose, &c.

The elasticity and strength of this packing material, which is made in several shapes, to suit the various requirements, is all that can be desired; its wearing capabilities being six times greater than the gasket and tallow commonly employed, besides economising labour. In the engine-room its importance is admitted by all engaged in the engineering department.

LEVICKS and PIPER, Pitt-street, sole agents for the manufacturers.

NOW LANDING, and on SALE by the undersigned—S. W. Silver and Co.'s men's regatta and white shirts, washed and boxed

Ditto boys' and youths' ditto
Ditto men's, boys', and youths' blue and black cloth and fancy tweed caps
Ditto gents' doeskin trousers and assorted clothing
Ditto ladies' and children's underclothing, &c.
Tetley and Son's celebrated Yorkshire pale ale, in bulk
Batger and Co.'s jams, in 1-lb. jars; bottled fruits, candied lemon and orange peel, confectionary, &c.
One very superior billiard table, complete
Sparkling hock, moselle, and other German wines
Swan's copy books; registration ink, in half-pints and pints
Gillott's steel pens, &c.
Best crown window glass, from 10 x 8 to 22 x 16
New Zealand, common cutty, and Burns' tobacco-pipes
Woolpacks, three-bushel bags, seaming twine, cocoanut matting, &c.

LEVICKS and PIPER.

EX GRACES, RACHAEL, CENTURION, &c.—Now landing, and on SALE, at the stores of the undersigned:—

Galvanized buckets, Peyton's iron bedsteads
Clarke's hollowware, carpenters' rim-locks
Iron wire 7 to 16, iron wheat sieves
Sorby's and Wilkinson's sheepshears
Coil chain, all sizes, bullock chains, &c.
Cut and tinned tacks, brads, &c.
Patent shot, raw and boiled oil, in drums
Foster's best spades
Charcoal tin plates, grindstones
Blister steel, bar and rod iron
Horse and hurdle nails, flooring brads
Lyndon's felling and broad axes
Bolts and nuts, T hinges
Copper boilers in nests, horse and bullock bells
Colonial pattern saddles, bridles, coat straps, &c.
Cross-cut and pit saws, Peace's handsaws
Fryingpans, long and short handled
Breaking-up and chipping hoes, Nos. 2 to 4
Pewter spirit measures, and copper powder flasks
Long and short handled American shovels
Square coal shovels
Broom and schythe handles
Scythes, sickles, reaping hooks, hay-knives, &c.

LEVICKS and PIPER, Pitt-street.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO. have constantly on SALE at their New Stores, 273, George-street opposite Hunter-street,

Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woollen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Small wares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hats and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware
Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Oilmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Coffee
Sugar
Bengal cigars and cheroots
Manila ditto.

JUST RECEIVED, ex Calders, Malta, and Rachels and for SALE, by the undersigned—

Portable forges, double and treble action
Anvils and vyces, assorted
Best proved chain, ¼ to ⅞ inch
Files in great variety
T iron, assorted
Sheet iron and boiler plate, a large assortment
Pig iron
A general assortment of holloware
Copper boilers, from 12 to 100 gallons
Copper steam pipes, assorted sizes
Mill belt rivets, washers, and laces, 3, 4, 5, and 6 feet
Galvanised iron buckets, of various qualities and sizes
Machine brushes, double and single, from 5 to 6 feet
Lead pipe, ½, ⅝, ¾, 1, 1 inch
Vaucher's patent canvas hose, 1½, 2, 2¼, 2½, and 3 inch
Best rivetted leather suction hose, brigade size, various lengths
Gutta percha tubing, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch
Galvanized iron tubing, ¾ to 2 inch
Plain ditto, ½ to 2 inch
Bends, elbows, tees, nipples, sockets, &c.
Gas taps and dies, from ¼ to 2 inches
Gas tongs, from 1 to 2 inch
Brass taps, all descriptions and sizes
Gauge glasses, various sizes
Emery, flour, corn, and cannister, prepared
Cast-iron rain water pipe, 2½ to 5 inch
Cast-iron guttering, assorted, 4 to 5 inch
Heads, shoes, elbows, brackets, &c.
Handsome mantelpieces, white marble, veined marble, black and gold, enamelled, and napoleon rose, with stoves, fenders, and fireirons to match.

P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry.

S. A. JOSEPH has on SALE.

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1 ditto 32 ditto, ditto, ditto 4, ditto 9
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PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

QUARTER SESSIONS.—These sittings commenced on Monday, before H. Cary, Esq., besides whom there were on the Bench during the day, Messrs. J. Byrnes, Simpson, F. Oakes, M'Rae, Langley, and Rodd. The advocates present were Mr. Forbes, Crown Prosecutor; Mr. Cary; and Mr. Gould. Eleven cases were set down for trial.

The first case was that of Joseph Barnes, Catherine Peckmann, Elizabeth Peckmann, Elizabeth Barnes, Henry Peckmann, and Charles Smith, for stealing ten ducks and a tub, the property of Dr. Clarke, of Penrith. Mr. Gould was for the defence. William M'Cook deposed as follows: I am the chief constable at Penrith; the prisoners were living near Penrith in June last. From information I received I went to Dr. Clarke's, and saw some footprints of a man and a boy; the Doctor and I went to the house kept by Catherine Peckmann; he went to the back, and I went in the front door; Mrs. Peckmann was closing a door leading from a bedroom into the front room, and I saw Elizabeth Barnes concealing something in the bedroom; I went into the room, and found, among some clothes on a sofa, two ducks, partly plucked; Smith, Elizabeth Peckmann, and Elizabeth Barnes were in the room; Joseph Barnes was sitting in the outer room; one of the female prisoners jumped through the window, I saw eight other ducks lying on the floor; in a tub on the floor there was a great many feathers; I called Dr. Clarke in, and he said they were his ducks; I then removed them, and caused the prisoners to be apprehended; Henry Peckmann had fresh blood on his clothes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gould: I apprehended them on the 28th June at about 10 o'clock a.m.; I do not know that Mrs. Peckmann kept a lodging-house.

By the Court: The boy Henry was at the back door, and ran away and hid behind a stump; he had blood on him, and there was blood in the place where the ducks had been taken from.

George Thomas Clarke deposed: The prisoners lived about half a mile from my house; about the 28th June last I went to the enclosure where my ducks were kept, the door of which had been fastened with a leather strap; I saw drops of blood about and a footprint of a boy like the youngest prisoner going in the direction of the prisoner's house; I sent for the chief constable, and we went to their house; I went round the back and saw Elizabeth Barnes jump through the window with feathers on her head; I afterwards went into the hut and saw my ducks; there was also a tub stood on the floor which belonged to me.

Cross-examined: I swear they were my ducks; one pair of muscovy ducks were remarkable for size and colour; I have been in the habit of feeding them daily; there were three ducks and seven drakes stolen, and the same number of each found there.

George Smith: I am in the employ of the last witness; on the 27th June I penned the ducks up in the evening; the next morning I went to feed them, but they were gone; the door of the pen was not in the same state that I had left it, but was propped up by a paling, I had shut up eight drakes and three ducks; one drake was left, but the others were gone; I saw seven drakes and three ducks in the possession of the chief constable, and believe them to have been the same as had been stolen, as some of them were very remarkable; on the evening they were taken I had fetched a tub home from the cooper's, and placed it in the washhouse; that also was gone in the morning, and I saw it at the prisoner's house; I could swear to the muscovy duck and drake.

A witness was called to the character of Mrs. Peckmann; and Mr. Gould addressed the jury at length in behalf of his clients.

A verdict of guilty of receiving them knowing that they were stolen was returned against Mrs. Peckmann, and the other prisoners were acquitted. Catherine Peckmann was then sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Parramatta gaol with hard labour; and the others were discharged.

Thomas Simmons pleaded guilty to having embezzled the sum of £5 1s. 6d., received by him for hay on account of his master; but, at the recommendation of his Honor, he retracted that plea and stood his trial.

Ellen Brown stated that she lived with her brother-in-law, Joseph Hearne, at Prospect; she hired the prisoner as a farm labourer, at the rate of £35 per annum; about the latter end of May he went to Sydney with a load of hay on Monday, and did not return until Saturday; he then gave her a £1 note and a weigh-bill, showing that he had sold the hay for £6 1s. 6d.

Joseph Hearne deposed: He is a farmer at Prospect; the prisoner was his servant; witness sent him to Sydney with a load of hay in May; instead of returning on Tuesday, he did not come back till the following Friday night or Saturday morning; on Saturday he asked him for the money for the hay, three times, but he would not answer him.

George Hollier went to Sydney with hay in company with the prisoner, and having sold his load returned on Tuesday; on the Thursday following he saw the prisoner at the Dog and Duck, and he returned with him the next night.

Charles Hickson: Is lessee of the Haymarket; the weigh-bill produced is out of his office.

His Honor considered there was no proof that the prisoner had received the money, and therefore the charge of embezzlement could not be sustained.

The prisoner was consequently acquitted, but not discharged, it being understood that another indictment would be preferred against him during the sessions.

Edward Thornton was indicted for stealing a pocket-book, containing a cheque and other papers. Mr. Gould defended the prisoner.

The wife of the prosecutor, who was the principal witness, was prevented by illness from attending, and his Honor refused to accept her deposition as evidence, as the surgeon who attended her was required by law to come and give evidence of her inability to travel, instead of sending a certificate to that effect; without her evidence there was not sufficient legal proof that prisoner was the person who took the pocket book, and he was acquitted.

The Court told him that he had had a very narrow escape, as had it not been for an axiom in the law, which prevented material evidence being received, he should, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, if he had been found guilty, he would have inflicted the very heaviest penalty that the law allowed.

Mary Ann Murphy was charged with stealing a watch; it was proved that prisoner, having been committed to gaol, had given up the watch to the female turnkey, and enquiries having been instituted, it was found to have been stolen from one Charles Bennett.

From the evidence of prosecutor and his wife, it appeared that the watch and a dress, which was also found in possession of the prisoner, was in a box in a room which Murphy had been engaged to clean; upon being asked if they had lost anything, they looked and missed them. In consideration of the prisoner having been some time in gaol, and that a long imprisonment might not have the effect of reforming her, the Court passed the lenient sentence of one month with hard labour, the first and last twenty-four hours in solitary confinement.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

AUGUST 16TH.—MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.—A full meeting of the Council was held last evening, at the Court House—the Mayor in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting was read, as was also the correspondence; amongst the latter were letters from Mr. Arthur Hodgson, superintendent of the Australian Agricultural Company, stating that he had instructed the Company's surveyor to prepare and forward the map of their property, applied for by the Council; and, in answer to the application for grants of land for certain public purposes;—stating that he had forwarded the same to the Court of Directors, who, he was sure, would have every disposition to meet it in a just and liberal spirit. He could have wished, however, that the terms of the letter had not been so general as to the localities in which the grants were desired. A letter was read from the Government, to the effect that the map of the city applied for was under consideration. The Mayor informed the Council that he had arranged with the Harbour Master as to the place in which the blue stone for the roads should be placed down; also, that the letter required by the Bank of Australasia for the cash credit of £250 had been signed by the members of the Council and lodged with the Bank, and that he had ordered the lamps as requested for the lighting of the Court, as well as the table for the use of the Press. Alderman Corlette gave notice of motion for the appointment of an Assessment Committee to supervise the assessment of property by the assessors. Alderman Bolton gave notice of motion for the appointment of a committee to value the rateable property within the city. He also gave one in the following terms:—"That as several Justices of the Newcastle Bench consider it an assumption on the part of the Mayor to preside and take the chair at the Bench, this Council do now request the Mayor on their behalf to communicate with the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, and ascertain if the designation of Mayor confers any privileges upon him as such, or if it be merely an empty title." Alderman Adam gave notice of motion to the effect that, all works, &c., entered on, be in future referred to the Improvement Committe for their report thereon. On the motion of Alderman Tully, seconded by Alderman Richardson, it was agreed that the standing orders be suspended in order to permit of the discussion of Alderman Bolton's motion, as to the Mayor and Bench of Magistrates. The suspension of the orders having been thus carried, Alderman Bolton said that his motive in bringing the matter before them, was only to uphold the dignity of the Council. (Hear.) The question thus raised by the Bench implied an insult to the Council, and if the title of Mayor was to confer no authority of this kind here, as it did elsewhere, it was to suppose that they were to be pleased with a bauble, which conferred neither status nor dignity. (Hear.) If not, indeed, the Legislature might as well have sent the Mayor a coral and bells; it was desirable to have the question settled at once; he would move accordingly, as mentioned in his notice. Alderman Tully seconded the motion. Alderman Corlette did not wish to give a silent vote on this question, in which he felt interested, but not prejudiced, as a magistrate. He regretted the question was mooted, but did not believe any slight was intended by it to the Mayor. He thought similarly on the subject at first to the mover of the resolution, but had altered his opinion. He did not think the office of Mayor gave the privilege. After some remarks from Alderman Adam, the Mayor, Aldermen Turton and Bolton, the motion was carried unanimously. On the motion of Alderman Adam, seconded by Alderman Richardson, and after some discussion, in which Aldermen Fleming, Corlette, Bolton, and Tully had joined, Mr. William Hislop, in his capacity as manager of the Bank of Australasia, was appointed treasurer. On the motion of Alderman Adam, seconded by Alderman Corlette, and supported by Alderman Bolton, the Improvement Committee were requested to ascertain the position and quantity of the land reserved for public purposes, and also what further lands were required for such objects, and to report. A long debate took place on the question whether the Council should apply to the Government for a common seal, or provide it themselves, which resulted in the former being carried. The Council then resolved itself into a committee of the whole body, to consider the applications for the office of town clerk, when the public and the press were requested to retire, while the Council deliberated thereon. On the doors being again opened, after an interval of about an hour and a half, the result was read as a report, which stated that Mr. Robert H. Tighe had been appointed Town Clerk, which, having been put to the Council, was confirmed by five votes to four, after which the Council adjourned to Thursday evening.

THE MAYOR AND THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES.—It will be observed, from the preceding report, that a curious question—the interest in which has not extended to the general public here—has been raised, whether the Mayor is, ex-officio, entitled to precedence on the magisterial bench. It is contended, by those who support the affirmative, that, at home, and in Sydney, such precedence is matter of right, and is, therefore, supported by precedent, while it is also affirmed that the "dignity" of the Town Council is involved in the question. In discussing this subject, it is stated on the other side that, at home the borough magistracy in cities and towns have no jurisdiction outside them, and that of these the mayor is the senior magistrate, but that the circumstances here are different, as in municipalities in this colony there are no borough magistrates (so called), the justices having a colonial jurisdiction, while the Mayor has magisterial jurisdiction only within the municipality in which he acts. The distinction between the case of the mayor of Sydney and the mayors of other municipalities will be seen by quoting the words of the Sydney Municipal Act on the point, 20 Victoria, No. 36, Section 33:—"The Mayor shall be, ex officio, a justice of the peace in and for the colony during his continuance in office, and shall have precedence in all municipal proceedings, and in all magisterial courts within the city, except courts of Quarter Sessions." Now, this is pretty explicit as regards Sydney, but in the Municipalities Act, 1858, which follows the Sydney Corporation Act (1857), in many of its other enactments, it omits all about precedence, and merely says that during his continuance in office, the Mayor shall be a justice of the peace, *in and for such municipality* only. Apart from its instructive tendency, in showing what small questions can strongly agitate even aldermanic minds, the point seems one of dry law rather than of "dignity," and with every submission to the acumen of the Council it is difficult to see why a magistrate of the city, merely, should sit as chairman of justices of the colony, while even if so, it would here have this inconvenience, that the Mayor would, at every such sitting, have now and then to leave the chair, while the merchant seamen's cases arising in the harbour—where the mayor's jurisdiction does not extend, which generally form the greater part of the business—were being decided.

BRAIDWOOD.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE local courts established on the diggings work to the entire satisfaction of the miners, who consider them a great boon. The Chairman is a Government appointee—the members (generally twelve in number) are then elected by the miners themselves, who always choose practical men to fulfil the duties. The Araluen Valley has one of these Courts; all differences arising between the diggers concerning their mining operations are satisfactorily settled on the spot. Disputes often arise about water rights. On Saturday last, a special Court was held, and some 18 or 19 miners had to leave their work to attend. The matter in dispute was of old standing, and caused a great deal of excitement. Had these men been necessitated to travel to Braidwood, a distance of 22 miles, a much greater amount of inconvenience would have been experienced—to say nothing of the money expenditure, and other disagreeables. Besides the local Court, the Araluen diggings require the constant presence of a Commissioner or Chairman, as, where the population is numerous, the disputes are frequent. If they could be settled as soon as they arise, instead (as at present) of waiting for the fortnightly sitting, a great deal of trouble and loss of time would be prevented. These interruptions to mining operations arise principally from "jumping claims;" or occasionally from a disputed boundary being neared. The Araluen diggings are as remunerative now as ever. The want of freshness in the stream causes several parties to be nearly idle. Stripping, however, goes on well, and where people practise the old saying, "Union is strength," many work together in opening a head-race; then, in turn, they have the use of the stream for washing operations. Should there be a sufficiency of water to propel the draining wheels, a great many who are now idle would find employment at very high wages. With the present state of things down the Valley, your readers may judge of the worth of claims, when I tell them that from £50 to £100 is the price asked and readily paid for a share in a claim before a prospect is ever procured. Last week a fifth share in Walsh's party (to which I referred some time ago) was sold for £180 cash, and an hour afterwards the purchaser was offered and refused £40 advance on his bargain. No gold has as yet been procured from this claim, which is situated on Clear Hill Flat. This spot is likely to be the "township" during next summer, as shops of all sorts are being daily erected,—also public-houses. Before one month passes away, and within a space of one quarter of a mile, there will be four public-houses (if licenses are granted to all) and about fifteen other places of business. There is, besides, at least one store at every mile down the creek for a distance of eight miles. A new road to these diggings, from Braidwood, has latterly been spoken of, and meetings on the subject have been held at Braidwood and at Major's Creek. The Braidwood people advocate a road by Dirty Butter Creek, and the Major's Creek inhabitants say the range from their creek is the spot. In this last opinion I strongly concur. The first-named road would be very badly situated even for the interests of the inhabitants of Braidwood. It is in a corner of the district, towards the Clyde Road. It should be (if made there) very convenient for travellers from the Clyde to the valley, but it would not answer the object that the diggers of Araluen and the inhabitants of Braidwood have in view—easy market for the necessaries of life. Nothing comes to Braidwood, in the shape of produce, from that direction, but all comes from the northern and western. Another objection to this road is, that it will have to pass through private ground. From reliable information, I learn that the cost of making the Dirty Butter Creek, or Major's Creek, road, would be nearly the same. We decidedly incline to the latter, as the most advantageous to us. The Major's Creek is a tributary of Araluen Creek; indeed it may be called one of its springs. It is situated on the summit of the Araluen ranges, and its field has been the market-place during the last eight years of numerous settlers in a circuit of twelve miles. Roads through the bush have been made leading to it, and it is also situated in a central position of the district. Let the Braidwood and Major's Creek people shew that they believe "unity is strength;" let them unite their subscriptions and exertions together, and shortly they will have of their own a good road in its proper place. No doubt the Government will second them in grants of cash and land, as the top of the proposed road is to be the Major's Creek township.

Four months ago, speaking of the Jemicumbene diggings, I reported that a "reef" had been discovered. After exhausting his means to sink through the quartz, the discoverer had to abandon his claim for something giving quicker returns. His shaft was lately "jumped" by another party, and a sort of crushing machine erected near the spot. This week a lump of quartz was bruised under the machine, and produced six grains of the precious metal. Before crushing, the lump did not weigh more than one pound. Should an association be formed to work this range, a new source of wealth may be brought to light. It is situated at the rear of Mr. Atkin's, Pick and Shovel Inn, and is within quarter of a mile from the Jemicumbene Creek, which never gets dry.

This winter has been one of the most severe experienced for many years past. The frost has been intense, the weather very dry. The result is that the runs are bare of feed for the grazing stock. The cattle are at present in a most starved condition. A comparatively small amount of land is under cultivation, and the meat brought to market does not please the consumers. Everything in the eatable way continues to rise, without prospect of a fall. The death of large herds is looked for, and a scarcity of dairy produce anticipated. During the last ten days the weather has been milder at night, and beautiful during the hours of sunshine. Damp fogs have given a moisture to the earth; and now spring shows signs of vitality, many fruit trees are beginning to bud, gardens are being put in order, and already the early seeds are piercing through the ground.

Amongst the edifices that are being erected in the district, none give us more pleasure to see rearing its head than Mr. Dransfield's steam flour mill on his estate near the Jemicumbene diggings. The boiler safely arrived at its destination the latter end of last week, and it is anticipated some of the now growing crops will be turned into flour in this new manufactory at the earliest opportunity. The want of a flour mill has long been felt.

The long-expected answer by the diggers to their petition for the opening of the Church and School lands in part of the district, has just been made known. About a month ago, when the Jemicumbene diggings were beginning to fail, a rush was made on the Church and School land, situated on the banks of the creek. Some of the trespassers were brought before the Braidwood bench, meetings of the diggers were held, a procession on the Court-day marched through Braidwood with flying banners. The diggers won the day, and have now obtained the privilege of going for mining purposes upon the land applied for at a distance of one mile in a line parallel to the stream of the Jemicumbene Creek.

RICHMOND RIVER HEADS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

JULY 23.—Since I last wrote you we have had most unseasonable weather up to the 20th instant, when, for two days, we had heavy thunder and lightning, with showers of rain. We have now fine frosty weather, with every appearance of being settled.

Business is very dull, and I fear will be till the banks of our river are exposed for sale: we may then look for an agricultural population settling amongst us. I do not think there is any scrub soil richer than the Cedar Mountains. Here there are thousands of acres idle, and at present useless, it would be well for those who want remunerative land to pay a visit to the Richmond, and see our mountain soil close to deep water. Nearly every resident on the Richmond is connected with cedar, and to attend that business a man cannot cultivate more than will produce a sufficiency for his family. I am sorry to say few do that; I think the consumption of rations in this locality must be cent. per cent. above any other, owing to the consumers being scattered; yet we produce nought as yet by way of supplying those wants, only from Sydney. It may seem almost incredible, that our soil will produce any vegetable; yet, at present, more than three-fourths of our potatoes and pumpkins are sent from Sydney. For why? simply because we have not been able to call a piece of land our own. But we are promised much, and we patiently wait the meeting of our new legislature. The Richmond has long been neglected.

There is no post from Sydney this week, on account of the Clarence steamer not arriving when the mail-man left. The Sancho Panza arrived yesterday (30th), three and a-half days from Sydney. The following vessels are now loading:—Henrietta, Sea Gull, Cyclone, Albion, Southern Cross, Black Diamond, W. B. Brown, and Henry. The Josephine is looked for to-day.

THE LATE MAIL ROBBERY.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—It is an acknowledged fact that in the columns of your journal you usually place matters of general interest before the public in a true and impartial manner. I therefore hope that you will give place to the following particulars relative to the late mail robbery at Hartley, of which you have had so many different versions lately, through so many different persons trying to claim the credit of the arrest of the men, the finding of the mail bags, &c. It is my humble opinion, however, as well as that of many others, that a share of the reward offered by the Government is more an object with some of the parties than the credit of performing that duty for which they are already paid by the public. To whom the whole credit of the apprehension of the robbers is due may, perhaps, be best explained by my informing you that the robbery was committed about half-past eight a.m., within about six miles of Hartley, where all our police force are stationed; and that on *the night of the day of the robbery* every police officer belonging to this very efficient force of ours retired to their comfortable beds to enjoy a good night's rest, while the robbers followed suit at a public inn on the public road, within thirteen (13) miles of them, and their (the robbers) appearance so suspicious, that the landlord, Mr. M'Gregor, actually locked them up in the bedroom, where they went to bed, while he sent his own servant to disturb the peaceful slumbers of our police force at Hartley, by telling them that his master had the men who robbed the mail that morning. So happened the arrest of the men. Now for the recovery of the property, the credit of which is now unquestionably due to Captain Battye, superintendent of the mounted patrol, and Mr. Thomas Brown, the Police Magistrate here. The gallant Captain, for the manner in which he got his information from Wilson, one of the prisoners; and Mr. Brown, for the manner in which he conducted the search party through the difficult passes of the mountains, for it was acknowledged by every one of the party—even Wilson himself—that had it not been for the intimate local knowledge of Mr. Brown, the search was as likely to have lasted a week as a day, and then, perhaps, not have been successful.

In referring to Mr. Brown, I may also say that I believe I am expressing the opinion of every inhabitant in this district at all acquainted with the matter that no person, not even Captain Battye himself, could have done more than Mr. Brown did, from the moment he heard of the robbery up to the time of the committal of the prisoners, having spent the greater portion of that time in the bush, where he discovered the mask used by Day, the man who stopped the mail, and which he had in Hartley police office at the time of Captain Battye's arrival there, together with a letter found on the prisoner Wilson, bearing the Bathurst postmark of the day previous to the robbery. Also, the information that Wilson's boots corresponded exactly with the track of one of the robbers, as he (Mr. Brown) had seen it a very short time after the robbery was committed. With these tell-tales, the Captain, with his usual tact, saw at once the course to pursue with regard to Wilson; and on consulting Mr. Brown, and it meeting with his approval, he adopted it, and I and many others are exceedingly glad that it proved successful, as it will no doubt result in the property that the bags contained being restored to the rightful owners.

While on this subject, I may just allude to a circumstance connected with this robbery, which, at the time, and still appears strange to many. On the night after the men's arrest for the robbery, William Orbell, the coachman who was driving at the time of the robbery, applied to the chief-constable here to be admitted to some part of the watchhouse, where he could hear the prisoners speak either to the chief-constable or some other person, stating as his reason that the voice of the man who robbed him was the only thing he could identify him by, and, as it was then fresh on his memory, if either of the men confined were the right one, he would recognise him. His application, I believe was supported by Mr. William Elliott, mail contractor, and two or three other respectable inhabitants of the town, who were all anxious to use every means to bring this dark deed to light," but, strange to say, it was not until a great deal of persuasion had been used, and then with the utmost reluctance, that he was allowed this *very great* privilege, when he at once recognised the voice of the man Day as that of the party who stopped him and took the mail-bags.

These, Sir, are the plain facts; and, as I am a disinterested party, and have no hopes of receiving either credit or reward, perhaps my statement may assist in "putting the saddle on the right horse."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FAIR PLAY.

Hartley, August 13th.

DIPHTHERA.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—*Diphthera* (incorrectly written *Diphtheria*), the name given to the disease which is now occupying much of the attention of medical men, is of Greek origin, or rather it is the Greek word Διφθερα, written in English *diphthera*; it means "a prepared hide," also "a cloak made of skins." It is derived from Δεψω, "to moisten, to make supple, to tan."

There is also the word Διφθερίτης, or Διφθερῖτις, signifying "clad in a leathern dress;" hence "diphtherite" is the name sometimes given to the disease.

Διφθερα was often prepared for writing on like parchment or vellum, and from the *membranous* or *parchment-like* deposit which in this disease lines or covers the throat it (the disease) is called "diphthera" and "diphtherite." That Διφθερα was used for writing on—in fact, was a sort of parchment, is certain from what Herodotus says in Book v., chap. 58, "The Ionians from olden time τὰς βύβλους διφθέρας καλέουσι, call their books made of papyrus διφθέραι, *parchments*, because when they could get no byblus or papyrus they used the *skins of goats* and *sheep*" instead. Ctesias also calls the records of the Persian kings, Διφθέραι βασιλικαί, *royal parchments*. Until I read Mr. Bell's paper on the disease I was at a loss to know *why* it was called "diphthera" (or "diphtherite"). I observed that the name was merely the Greek word διφθερα written in English, "diphthera," and I conjectured that the disease must be so called on account of its assuming some *parchment-like appearance*. Mr. Bell confirms my conjecture in his paper, in which he speaks of "the peculiar *white* and *membranous* deposit remarked in these later years." So the name "diphthera," or "diphtherite," is a very appropriate one for this disease, *which causes the throat*, &c., to be *covered with a white parchment-like coating*.

August 11th. S.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE ITALIAN WAR.

(From the Morning Chronicle, June 14th and 18th.)

THE correspondence respecting the affairs of Italy, so often alluded to in the late want of confidence debate, has just been issued in a blue book of 412 pages. The period covered by these documents extends from January to May, 1859, and the actual number of papers, &c., is not less than 535.

The correspondence opens with an extract from a despatch of Earl Cowley's, drawing attention to the well-remembered expression of the Emperor to M. de Hubner, respecting his unsatisfactory relations with Austria. Lord Malmesbury counsels "the union and good understanding of France and Austria," in order that an amelioration and gradual improvement of the condition of the Italians may be effected, and remarks, —"If, happily for that people, those two Governments would occupy themselves seriously to insist upon and carry out the reforms demanded by both justice and policy in Central Italy, they would doubtless succeed. In an effort so glorious for both countries, and so beneficial to Austria, her Majesty's Government would heartily join; although they are of opinion that, as a Protestant country, England should not take too prominent a part, lest she should excite a suspicion that she was swayed by motives of a sectarian character. If Prussia and Russia approved, they would stand in the same light as England: and if it should appear to the two great Roman Catholic Empires that any modification of the territorial distribution of Central Italy would contribute to the peace of the country and good government of the people, without enfeebling the spiritual authority of the Pope, her Majesty's Government would be ready, together with the other Powers who were parties to the treaties of 1815, to give it their best consideration."

Despatches from Sir J. Hudson and Lord A. Loftus elicit similar expressions of opinion from the late Foreign Minister. It should be stated that from the first his lordship censures the policy of Sardinia. On February 12 he "earnestly implores" the Cabinet of Turin to pause in its "headlong career." He says, "It may be still within its power to avert the danger which it has so rashly courted; it may still be able to control the passions which it has so injudiciously excited; it may still, with courtesy, retract the applications which it has made for foreign support; and it may still come to such a common understanding with Austria as to admit of that Power, reassured against any sinister designs on the part of Sardinia, abstaining from any demonstration of force on the frontier of Lombardy, calculated to excite uneasiness at Turin. Her Majesty's Government have no reason to suppose that Austria courts an Italian war; but, on the other hand, it cannot be supposed that Austria will submit without a struggle to the invasion of the territories which she holds under the united sanction of the Powers of Europe, or allow a foreign State to hold out encouragement to the disaffected within the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom."

Details of conversations with foreign Ministers of their respective Courts are reported by our representatives at Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and Turin.

The negotiations which preceded and accompanied the mission of Earl Cowley to Vienna, and the Russian proposition of a congress, as well as the question of a previous disarmament, occupy a considerable share of the correspondence. The failure of these negotiations was complete on the 27th April, when Lord Malmesbury wrote Sir J. Crampton:—"I have to instruct you to inform Prince Gortschakoff that the Cabinet of Vienna having declined to accept the specific part of the proposals offered by her Majesty's Government for the adoption of their allies on the 18th instant, which contemplated the admission to the congress of the representatives of the Italian States on the same footing on which they were admitted to the Congress of Laybach, her Majesty's Government have considered that, consistently with the dignity of this country, no other course remained for them to pursue than to abandon all further attempts at assembling a Congress of the Five Great Powers on the affairs of Italy; and they will, accordingly, decline to take part in any such meeting, even if any further proposal were made to them to do so."

The sole mediation of England was subsequently refused by the French Government. "Under these circumstances," says Earl Malmesbury (April 29), "her Majesty's Government have no alternative but to abandon, for the present, any further attempt to stay the outbreak of war; but they will, nevertheless, be at all times ready and anxious, during the progress of the war, to lend their best efforts to promote the reconciliation of the contending parties, and they will take advantage of every favourable opportunity that may offer for effecting that object."

The "hostile" character (towards Austria) of Russian neutrality is commented upon as early as the 15th of February by Sir J. Crampton, the English Minister at St. Petersburg. In April instructions were given by the Earl of Malmesbury to our representatives at Paris and St. Petersburg to make inquiries as to the alleged secret treaty between France and Russia. The French reply is found in the following despatches:—

[Translation.]

"Paris, April 26, 1859.

"My dear Cowley,—They write to me from St. Petersburg that I have spoken to you of a secret treaty between Russia and France. Since I desire that not the lightest cloud should obscure our relations, I wish to explain myself very frankly with you, without delay, on this subject. You know as well as I do that diplomatic usages do not admit of questions touching secret treaties, from the very simple reason that, to consent to answer in the negative would be to establish implicitly that a refusal to answer on another occasion would be equivalent to a tacit avowal. Besides, if our conversation had not been of a strictly 'private' character, you would not probably have thought of asking me such a question; and, if you had asked it, my duty would have obliged me to remind you that I could not admit a question to which I could answer neither yes nor no, and that for the reasons which have been above mentioned. I had not thought it necessary to proceed in such a manner with you, taking the amicable and intimate character of our relations into consideration; anyhow, I have not spoken to you of a treaty, but, greatly wishing that you should not deceive yourself as to the nature of the relations which have been established between Russia and ourselves, I attempted in our conversation to rectify some erroneous ideas in this respect. Thus, then, in order that there should be no misunderstanding between us, my dear Cowley, I must repeat to you that it would not have been within my competence to accept a question touching the existence of secret treaties, and that in the confidential conversation which we had together I said nothing which could imply the idea of a treaty.—Accept, &c.,

"A. WALEWSKI."

(Extract.)

"EARL COWLEY TO EARL OF MALMESBURY.

"Paris, April 28, 1859.

"After the departure, yesterday, of my despatch of yesterday, in which I inclosed to your lordship copies of letters which had passed between Count Walewski and myself, with reference to a treaty supposed to exist between France and Russia, I received a further written communication from his Excellency. In the evening I saw his Excellency, and he reverted to the subject. The object of this letter, he said, had been to establish that he had never told me that there was a treaty in existence. I admitted that fact, and explained how it had happened that an erroneous impression on that point had gone abroad. He then went on to say that he could assure me that, in all the communications and projects which had been exchanged between the French and Russian Governments, nothing had passed which treated directly or indirectly on British interests. They had reference solely to the Italian question; and, if the overtures made by the French Government, through the Duke of Malakoff, to come to a common understanding with Her Majesty's Government as to the objects of the war—if war there was to be—were answered as his Excellency hoped, everything that had passed between the French and Russian Cabinets should be freely communicated to Her Majesty's Government. I asked Count Walewski whether I might give Her Majesty's Government the assurance that there was no understanding between France and Russia on Eastern affairs. I asked the question, I said, because from the language of Russian agents abroad her Majesty's Government had a right to suspect that Russia would no longer defend the treaties of 1815, if she could secure thereby the abrogation of the treaty of 1856. Count Walewski replied in a tone which carried conviction to my mind, that he would give me his word that there was not a syllable of truth in the report. All allusion to Eastern affairs had been studiously avoided by France. His Excellency added that the existence of a treaty, offensive and defensive, with Russia, having appeared in the newspapers, he entirely contradicted it. At first it had been decided that the contradiction should appear in the *Moniteur*, but it had been thought afterwards that such a proceeding would give too much importance to the rumour, and the denial would be inserted in other papers."

[Translation.]

"Paris, May 2, 1859.

"M. l'Ambassadeur—I have received the letter which you did me the honour of writing me, to inform me of the satisfaction with which her Britannic Majesty's Government had received the spontaneous assurances which it had pleased the Emperor to give you verbally on the subjects of the relations which have been lately established between Russia and France. His Majesty has deigned to authorise me to repeat to your Excellency that nothing, in the existing arrangements between the Government of the Emperor and that of Russia, nor in the communications exchanged on the subject, with reference to the affairs of Italy, is of a nature to affect in the slightest degree the interests of Great Britain, and that the new report of the treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, existing between Russia and France is entirely without foundation.—Accept, &c.,

"A. WALEWSKI."

The correspondence includes despatches from Mr. G. P. R. James and Mr. Charles Lever (the well-known novelists), and Mr. Scarlett, the Minister at Florence. The latter in one of his despatches observes:—"I cannot help believing in one opinion which the French Minister often announces, namely, that the possession of Lombardy is in reality a source of weakness to Austria, and that, were she to declare its independence, and make an Austrian Archduke King of Lombardy and Venice, entirely withdrawing her German troops from Italy, not only would she, by such a policy, disappoint the ambition of Piedmont, but might hereafter establish for herself in these countries a more healthy and legitimate influence, instead of being execrated throughout the whole peninsula."

In a circular to her Majesty's Ministers abroad, dated the 4th ultimo, Lord Malmesbury enters into a narrative of the various transactions, and concludes with saying:—"In the present position of the contending parties, it would obviously be to no purpose to attempt to restrain them from engaging in a deadly struggle. Her Majesty's Government will, however, watch the progress of the war with the most anxious attention, and will be ready to avail themselves of any opportunity that may arise for the exercise of their good offices in the cause of peace. It is their earnest desire and firm intention to observe the most scrupulous neutrality between the contending parties."

The two last despatches consist of one from Count Walewski to the French Minister at Vienna, and which was communicated to Earl Malmesbury by the Duke of Malakoff; and one which occupies upwards of four pages, from Earl Malmesbury to Lord Cowley. This despatch sets forth the foreign policy of the Derby Administration in the following terms:—

"Viewing impartially the conduct of both Austria and Sardinia in regard to Italy, and lamenting most deeply the spirit by which both have been actuated, her Majesty's Government can, nevertheless, have no doubt as to the course which it befits them to pursue in the present emergency. The British Government have always recognised as a sacred rule of international obligation, that no country has a right authoritatively to interfere in the internal affairs of a foreign State, or, with a sound policy, long withhold its acknowledgment of any new form of government which may be adopted and established, without territorial usurpation or absorption, by the spontaneous wish of its people. The British Government have shewn for a long series of years how steadily they have observed these principles, and they certainly cannot depart from them on the present occasion, however earnest may be their desire to secure the freedom of the Italian people, and to maintain the treaties which confirmed the independence of their respective States. The Government of the Emperor of the French appears to anticipate that, notwithstanding the abhorrence with which her Majesty's Government contemplate the coming war, and the value which they attach to the principle of non-interference, they will yet be brought to co-operate with France on the present occasion. The Imperial Government has had too many proofs of late years of the anxiety of the British Government to act together with them in all measures calculated to lead to the general advantage of nations, to suppose that it is otherwise than with sincere regret that her Majesty's Government feel themselves precluded, by every consideration, from associating themselves with France in the present struggle. They believe that that struggle will be productive of misery and ruin to Italy, and, so far from accelerating the development of freedom in that country, will impose upon it a heavier burden of present ruin and future taxation. They feel that the war, on whatever principles it may be commenced, and whatever objects it may contemplate, will infallibly become a war of extreme political passions and opinions. They cannot but dread that the events in Italy may re-act on other nations, and that, at an early day, all Europe will be involved in the conflict. Your Excellency, who has taken so active a part in the efforts of her Majesty's Government to avert these results, will, more easily than any one, understand the bitter disappointment of her Majesty's Government, that all those efforts have proved unavailing. Nevertheless, your Excellency will assure the French Government that her Majesty's Ministers will not be deterred by difficulties, past or future, from entertaining hereafter any overture which may be made to them by either of the contending parties, indicating a disposition to avail themselves of the good offices of England. Nay, more—her Majesty's Government will watch with the utmost attention the various phases of the war; and if an opportunity should present itself for pleading the cause of peace and reconciliation, they will not wait to be invited, but will at once tender themselves as mediators, in the sincere hope that their offer may be accepted, and lead to peace. They will do so with the fixed determination to carry out such a mediation in a spirit of fairness and impartiality, and with an earnest desire to establish and secure a well-balanced and real independence of the Italian States, and a general improvement of the administration throughout the Peninsula of Italy. The Emperor of the French may be assured that if this opportunity should present itself, her Majesty's Government will zealously co-operate with his Imperial Majesty, and will rejoice most sincerely at again finding themselves placed on the same line with a most valued ally, by acting cordially with France in every work of peace and civilisation."

The *Morning Chronicle* of 18th June says:—Yesterday morning a second series of papers, ninety-two in number, relating to events in Italy, were issued. These documents consist generally of communications from our consular representatives at Carrara, Florence, Rome, Leghorn, Ancona, &c., detailing the various movements which succeeded the outbreak of hostilities between Austria and France.

In answer to a note addressed to him on the 9th of May, the Earl of Malmesbury states that it was by direction of her Majesty's Government that her Majesty's ship Conqueror did not salute at Leghorn the flag of the Provisional Government. "Her Majesty's Ministers," wrote his lordship, "are as yet entirely ignorant of the position and nature of that Government." In a despatch of the 20th of May, the Earl of Malmesbury writes to Mr. Scarlett:—"It is the desire of her Majesty that you should remain at Florence, carefully refraining from taking any part in the political events which may arise, and only communicating with the provisional authorities when the interests of British subjects imperatively require you to do so." On the 23rd of May, Earl Cowley informs the Earl of Malmesbury that Count Walewski had stated to him that he (the Count) "had formally and officially declared to the Sardinian Minister that the French Government did not recognise the authority exercised by Sardinia in Tuscany." On the 26th of May, Captain Yelverton, of the Conqueror, represents to Mr. Scarlett the importance of our having a line-of-battle ship at Leghorn. "I am induced," he says, "to make this representation in consequence of the very bad feeling which is manifested by all classes towards the English, at a time, too, when the French have an admiral, and the Sardinians a commodore on the spot." On the 2nd of the present month, Mr. Scarlett mentions, in a despatch detailing in some measure the limits of the "unofficial relations" (to use his own expression) with the new Government—that his house had been daily visited by both natives and British subjects to ascertain whether the coat of arms of the British mission remained untouched; "and, I may likewise add," says Mr. Scarlett, "that great satisfaction is generally evinced by their being allowed to remain where they are." The Prussian arms had been removed.

On the 7th of June the Earl of Malmesbury instructs Earl Cowley to press upon the attention of the Imperial Government the propriety of acceding to a request on the part of the Duchess of Parma that the Emperor of the French should interfere to induce the Sardinian Government to withdraw its troops from the duchy. The presence of those troops in Parmesan territory "can only be looked upon," in the opinion of our late foreign Minister, "as a cruel and unwarrantable exercise of force against a small and weak State, administered by a female sovereign, unprovided with sufficient resources to maintain her independence against the violence of an invading army, though anxious to avoid taking any part in the desolating warfare on the borders of her dominions, and striving to the best of her ability to govern her people with humanity and justice." The foregoing language is used also in a despatch from his lordship to Sir J. Hudson at Turin.

But this new issue of diplomatic documents includes two important despatches of a wider interest. The first is from Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury, explaining the war policy of France, as specially described by Count Walewski in the form of a message from the Emperor to his lordship.

This dispatch is as follows:—

"EARL COWLEY TO THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.—RECEIVED MAY 14.)

"(Extract) "Foreign-office, May 12, 1859.

"I have the honour to apprise your lordship that I returned to Paris yesterday. I called this afternoon on Count Walewski, when his Excellency informed me that the Emperor had regretted not having seen me before his departure, as his Majesty had been particularly desirous to state to me the sentiments under which he was about to take the field; but in consequence of my absence from Paris, his Majesty, just before his departure, had written to Count Walewski, charging him to assure me that in assuming the command of his army his Majesty's intentions were to localise the war as much as possible, to respect the neutrality of Germany, to give no countenance to any attempts at revolution, more especially with regard to Turkey, whose possessions in the Adriatic would be scrupulously respected, and to confine his military operations to driving the Austrians out of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. His Majesty further declared that he would ever be ready to treat for peace when suitable conditions were offered him. I did not conceal from Count Walewski my apprehensions that the Emperor's programme could not be carried out. It was not likely, I said, that Austria would consent to dispossess herself of her Italian possessions until after a series of reverses that might bring the French troops to the walls of Vienna. Under such circumstances, I hardly needed to add that the war would not remain localised, or a purely Austrian and Italian war. Then, again, with respect to the Emperor's intention to give no countenance to revolution, but little attention would be paid to that assurance so long as Sardinia, the friend and ally of France, was acting in a diametrically contrary spirit. Nobody would believe that France could not prevent this. However, the Emperor's declaration with regard to Turkey would be received with satisfaction by her Majesty's Government, and I trusted that the French Government would exert the influence which they possessed over the Russian and Sardinian Governments to induce them to abstain from provoking complications in the East. Count Walewski replied that he had great hopes that the war would not be of long duration, and that a few months would see the end of it. With respect to the observations which I made respecting the proceedings of Sardinia, Count Walewski said that he coincided in them entirely, and that he had had a long conversation on this subject with the Emperor previous to his Majesty's departure; and, with his Majesty's authorisation, he had written to Turin to say that Sardinia must renounce all kind of isolated action, and must, moreover, abstain from giving any encouragement whatever to the revolutionary party in Italy. Alluding to what I had said with regard to Turkey, Count Walewski observed that he had received the most unequivocal assurances from the Russian Government of their desire to see the tranquillity of Turkey maintained. He felt sure, therefore, that revolutionary movements in the Ottoman dominions would receive no encouragement from Russia. With regard to France, Count Walewski assured me that the Imperial Government was most anxious that no cause of umbrage should be given to her Majesty's Government on any question regarding Turkey. M. de Thouvenel had received orders to return to his post sooner than he had intended, with the sole view of giving greater weight to the Emperor's intentions in this respect. He would receive the most positive instructions to act in complete concert with Sir Henry Bulwer, to consult him on every question which might arise, and on no account to separate himself from her Majesty's ambassador. He was to discourage, and, as far as he could, control all attempts to set the Sultan's authority at nought; and special instructions of a similar nature would be furnished to all French agents in the East. M. de Thouvenel, moreover, would take Athens in his way to Constantinople, with the exclusive object of impressing upon the Greek Government the necessity of abstaining from all intrigues to excite rebellion among the Greek subjects of the Porte. I cannot doubt, from Count Walewski's tone and language, that it is the sincere wish of the Imperial Government to prevent any question arising which could in any way occasion differences with her Majesty's Government. I took this opportunity of calling Count Walewski's attention to the language reported to be held by certain of the French representatives abroad. They already began to talk, I said, of the treaties of 1815 being at an end. Such proceedings, I observed, were not calculated to inspire confidence in the Emperor's intentions, and must necessarily cause great alarm in Europe. Count Walewski expressed surprise at what I told him, as he had lately sent circular instructions inculcating the greatest soberness of language."

The second despatch to which we allude relates to the policy of the Derby Administration as to the apprehended manifestation on the part of Germany. This despatch we subjoin:—

"THE EARL OF MALMESBURY TO SIR J. HUDSON.

"Foreign Office, May 20, 1859.

"Sir,—The excitement which the expectation of hostilities breaking out between Austria and France gave rise to in Germany has been increased to such an extent by the actual commencement of war between those two Powers that there is every reason to apprehend some overt manifestation on the part of the Germanic Confederation of its determination to make common cause with Austria for the defence of her Italian possessions. The Governments of Germany have had no occasion to inflame the passions of the people by appealing to their sympathies in favour of a kindred Power engaged in a deadly struggle with France for the maintenance of the territories secured to it by treaty, but have, on the contrary, merely gone with the current of popular feeling, which imperatively calls for decided action on the part of the Confederation. Independently of the sympathy with which the fortunes of the Imperial house are regarded, a deep conviction is entertained by almost all classes of the German community that the safety of the common country is closely connected with the ability of Austria to maintain herself against the hostilities of France. It is felt that success in Italy, followed, as it would be, by the breaking up of those great fortresses which form a bulwark to all German on the Tyrolese frontier, and of the territorial arrangements of 1815 applicable to that country, will be but an inducement to France to make a further attempt to subvert those arrangements on the Rhine; and the probability of success in the latter course will be greatly in favour of France if she does not enter upon it until she has paralysed the power of Austria in her more vulnerable possessions. For this reason, Germany considers that her future destiny is in a great measure involved in the result of the Italian war, and that it would be a suicidal policy on her part to stand aloof and allow Austria to be subdued single-handed, and thereby incapacitated, in the contingency which all Germany looks upon as certain to arise, from contributing to the defence of the common country. The Cabinet of Berlin has alone, of all the German Governments, resisted as far as possible the popular feeling. It has been wisely anxious not to precipitate matters, although it has not shown itself backward in making such preparations as will enable it, when the time arrives, to play the part in the defence of German interests which the great resources of Prussia, and the position that she holds in the Confederation, qualify her to perform. But the public feeling in Germany generally, and even in the Prussian territories, which is daily acquiring more force, will scarcely permit Prussia much longer to maintain her expectant policy; and there is every reason to anticipate that not many days will elapse before some decided indication is given by the Confederation of its determination to look upon the cause of Austria as vitally bound up with the general interest of the whole German race. Her Majesty's Government have done their utmost, within the bounds of friendly representation, to calm the excitement prevailing in Germany, but they have not felt themselves called upon or authorised to dissuade the German States from taking such measures as those States considered to be necessary for the maintenance of their several interests; for they could not assume the responsibility of even morally guaranteeing them against the eventualities of the Italian war. Her Majesty's Government have distinctly declared that Germany must not be influenced in arriving at a decision on the momentous question now under the consideration of the Diet by any succour from this country. Her Majesty's Government, in accordance with the commands of the Queen, and with the universal concurrence of the British nation, as displayed at the late election, desire to maintain the strictest neutrality in the present war between Austria and France. They are determined to keep themselves unfettered by any engagements, expressed or implied, which would restrict their freedom of action in any circumstances that may arise. They will judge for themselves, and they will not embarrass their policy by any previous declarations or by any previous expression of opinion. This language, which her Majesty's Government have held to Germany with reference to the prevailing excitement in that country, they hold also to the Powers now engaged in active hostilities; and you will give the Sardinian Government clearly to understand that, as regards the questions now at issue, her Majesty's Government will abstain from all interference, direct or indirect, whatever.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) "MALMESBURY."

The following from the Earl of Malmesbury to Mr. Elliot, instructing him as to the renewal of diplomatic relations with the Court of Naples, is interesting:—

"THE EARL OF MALMESBURY TO MR. ELLIOT.

"Foreign-office, June 5, 1859.

"Sir,—Her Majesty having seen fit to evince her desire to take the earliest opportunity of replacing the relations between this country and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies on a more friendly footing, by sending you to Naples on a special mission, to offer to the King of the Two Sicilies her congratulations on his accession to the throne, the Neapolitan Government may infer from this step that your mission will be followed up by the appointment of a Minister to reside permanently at the Court of Naples. Her Majesty's Government trust, indeed, that this renewal of diplomatic relations will be accompanied on the part of the Neapolitan Government by some indication as to its future policy, from which a reasonable expectation can be entertained by her Majesty that the commencement of a new reign will be attended by a new system of internal administration; and you will state confidentially to M. Carafa that the tenor of the King's proclamation on his accession, and the absence of any allusion to amnesty for political offences, or to the revocation of the decree issued by the late King on the 27th of December last, for the trial by martial law of persons apprehended on the vague charge of having offended against the security of the State, have produced a strong feeling of disappointment in the Government and people of this country. I will say no more, because it would be, on the part of any Government, an ungenerous and uncourteous act to assume that a young Sovereign is not resolved to make the happiness of his subjects the paramount object of his future reign. Her Majesty's Government are convinced that the present youthful King of Naples will lend an attentive ear to those complaints, an indifference to which has in other parts of Italy, and at Naples itself, led to so much strife and suffering.

"I am, &c.,
(Signed) "MALMESBURY."

(From the Times.)

After the lapse of nearly six months the public is about to learn the details of Lord Malmesbury's foreign policy. A blue book has been published of great interest, inasmuch as it discloses the transactions on which the Government seeks to found its justification. For the present, however, we must confine ourselves to the dispatches which were written at the very beginning of the dispute. To learn how the events of the first days of January appeared to the Government and to politicians in general is not without importance, since from the impressions then produced the whole policy of her Majesty's Ministers is plainly derivable. In the first place, the correspondence to which we now have access dissipates one illusion. It is now perfectly clear that the war with France is waging against Austria is no sudden and unforeseen struggle precipitated by imprudence or wounded pride on either side. That Louis Napoleon looks to the promotion of Italian prosperity and the removal of Italian discontent as means for the accomplishment of his object may be true enough; he has seen the faults of Austria, and may profit by them; but it cannot be doubted by any one who reads these papers that the extension of French influence by the expulsion of the Austrians from Italy is a settled policy of the Second Empire, and was resolved upon prior to, and independent of, any recent demonstrations in Italy.

Yet at the close of last year it had become evident that a disturbance was at hand. The King of Sardinia, in his addresses to his troops, hinted broadly at a coming quarrel with Austria. The Austrian Minister at Paris had been ostentatiously omitted from the invitations to Compiègne, and it was understood throughout Europe that the relations between the two great Catholic Powers were most unsatisfactory. At the same time the state of Lombardy became every day more uneasy. A recent French pamphleteer has compared the Sardinians who talked of interfering to redress the grievances of the Austrian provincials to glaziers who broke the windows of the Parisians by night and then called next day to mend them. How far the parallel holds we cannot tell. But whether discontent was stirred up by the agents of Victor Emmanuel, or was the natural effect of the spectacle of superior freedom across the frontier, certain it is that at the close of last year the state of Lombardy was such as to demand the serious attention even of the English Government. It appears that before the 1st of January the Government of Lord Derby had felt it necessary to remonstrate with Sardinia on the warlike spirit which King and Ministers were fostering, and which could have but one end—a rupture with Austria. Sir James Hudson, after his return to Turin, did not fail to express these opinions of the British Cabinet in interviews with Count Cavour; and, as he was probably desired to report on the general state of Italy, he wrote a despatch dated the 3rd of January, which enters into the question both of Lombard discontent and Piedmontese provocation. The temper of the people east of the Ticino seems by this time to have been roused to the last extreme by hatred of their masters and a hope of speedy deliverance. It may be alleged that Sir James took his notions of the state of feeling in Lombardy from the conversation of his Turin friends, but the account he gives is most discouraging: "I regret to have to report to your Lordship that, during the last three weeks, the posture of affairs in Lombardy has not improved." The Minister then goes on to speak of the insults offered to Austrian officers, and he states a fact which hardly tallies with the accounts received from other quarters,—that the lower orders were more bitter against the Austrians than the gentry or the middle class. It had always been thought that the educated and wealthy were the chief malcontents towards Austrian domination, and that the men who would not attend the Archduke Max's receptions, and the ladies who quitted their opera-boxes on his entrance into the house, were the leaders in the anti-Imperial crusade. "But," says Sir James Hudson, "if a revolution does take place at Milan, it will begin at the bottom, and not at the top of the body politic." The nobility, according to him, were almost neutral, placed as they were between the Austrian authorities and the mob, and entertaining an equal fear of each. The Legations are described as ripe for revolt; Parma and Modena were quiet, but only because Lombardy did not move, and the Papal States generally were in a condition which might well alarm his Holiness and the Sacred College.

The British Minister does not consider the machinations of Sardinia to be principally responsible for these things; they are, in his opinion, the natural result of the repression exercised in the Austrian provinces and in the other Italian States under the protectorate of Vienna. "The mere existence of a system of government as free as that of Sardinia is excitement enough to people in the condition of the Lombards, Venetians, and the Pope's subjects." But, as it appeared to her Majesty's Ministers—and, indeed, to the world generally—that Victor Emmanuel was disposed to make the discontent of his neighbours a pretext for extending his own possessions, Sir James Hudson, under the directions of Lord Malmesbury, remonstrated strongly with the Sardinian Government. "To this both Count Cavour and the King replied that no cause of offence had been or would be given by Sardinia to her neighbours. His Majesty added that the political horizon was threatening, but, as far as he was concerned, 'the House of Savoy would pursue its old course of loyalty to its engagements; and while he regretted certain matters in a neighbouring State, he had no hesitation in saying that neither intrigue nor revolution would ever be countenanced by his country." "Count Cavour said that if people expected that Sardinia was going to declare war, they were likely to be disappointed." So much for royal and ministerial assurances. While the King was declaring that he would countenance neither intrigue nor revolution, the marriage of his daughter had been arranged, and the enrolment of refugees from every State of the Peninsula was about to begin.

The events which were in the mean time occurring in France were even more important. There the first days of January were passed in great alarm. It was computed that during the month the public securities throughout Europe were diminished to the amount of £60,000,000 sterling. The speech of the Emperor on New Year's-day had produced so bad an effect that the *Moniteur* was ordered to publish a paragraph calculated to remove the public uneasiness. This was done, but in so awkward a manner and in such ambiguous language as only made matters worse. The British Government were among those who shared in the general alarm. Under these circumstances, Lord Malmesbury addressed to Lord Cowley a despatch dated January 10. In this the Foreign Secretary boldly states his conviction that it is the French Emperor's desire to press Austria into a war for the sake of his own reputation and aggrandisement. For such an anticipation there were, unfortunately, good reasons. Lord Clarendon had set Lord Malmesbury on his guard by detailing to him particulars of the conversations with which Napoleon III. had favoured him at Compiegne. "I am aware," writes the Foreign Secretary, "from a conversation which Lord Clarendon held lately at Compiegne with the Emperor, and which his Lordship repeated to me, that his Imperial Majesty has long looked at the internal state of Italy with interest and anxiety. It may be that he imagines that in a war with Austria, and having Sardinia for an ally, he may play the important part of the regenerator of Italy. If so, the Treaties of 1815 must be effaced, for such a redistribution of territory could not be effected without the consent of the parties to those Treaties." The despatch is throughout a strong protest against the Imperial scheme; but what we wish chiefly to point out is the evidence of long deliberation on the part of Napoleon, which is here made manifest, and which may help to explain the extraordinary rapidity with which the French army was transported to the scene of action when that false step on the part of Austria—the invasion of Piedmont—gave France at last a good ground for joining her arms to those of Sardinia, and entering on the course of victories which has already carried the Emperor and his ally to Milan.

* * * * * *

We have gone through the principal documents published by the Government, and as the result of this research we must say that the charge of endangering English neutrality has been unjustly brought against Lord Malmesbury and the rest of the Tory Ministry. From the beginning of these discussions, at a time when the public saw only recklessness and ambition in the actions of the French Emperor, and were strongly inclined to sympathise with the Sovereign he inveighed against, Lord Malmesbury proclaimed the intention of England to preserve a strict and complete neutrality. The Foreign Secretary was, indeed, not sparing of his remonstrances both to France and Sardinia, but they were based on considerations of general European polity, and not at all on the merits of Austria or her liberty to do what she pleased in Italy. Within a fortnight of New Year's-day we find Lord Malmesbury in correspondence with our Ministers at Paris, Vienna, and Turin, and with Mr. Odo Russell, who exercises diplomatic functions at Rome. To the French Government he points out the dangers of war, both to France and Europe, and we are bound to believe that these arguments were not wanting in force, since M. Walewski, the leader of the peace party in the French Cabinet, is said by Lord Cowley to have expressed his entire acquiescence in the British Secretary's reasoning. The most important document in the early part of this correspondence is the despatch to Lord A. Loftus, dated January 12th. At this time—only a few days after the differences between the two Empires were publicly divulged—Her Majesty's Government seem to have made up their mind to the worst. They saw and knew that the French Emperor wanted war to strengthen his position and enhance his reputation; they saw that the Sardinians, maddened by hatred and the stimulating oratory of the Court, would go all lengths in provocation of Austria; and they knew of old the proud and stubborn character of the Viennese Court, which a skilful foe could easily work upon to commit some act of folly, but which in the midst of disasters and invectives would probably show as much obstinacy as other Powers after a series of victories and ovations. Lord Malmesbury consequently addressed to Lord A. Loftus a despatch which ought in justice to be taken as the exponent of Ministerial views touching the war. After stating the opinion of her Majesty's Government that there prevailed no essential causes of difference between France and Austria, and that if these, the two great Roman Catholic Powers, would join and act cordially together, the affairs of Italy might be peaceably and permanently settled, Lord Malmesbury proceeds to give good but scarcely palatable advice to the Cabinet of Vienna:—"Her Majesty's Government ardently trust that, in the interest of the Italians themselves and the peace of Europe, the Austrian Government will continue to pursue a course which cannot fail to bring to its side the public opinion of impartial and independent states."

This was said in reference to the conciliation attempted in Lombardy by the Archduke Max. Then follows this most conclusive paragraph, which it is important to remember was written within a few days of the first rumours of war:—"Your lordship will frankly tell Count Buol that, should such a struggle as we deprecate be the result of the present estrangement between France and Austria, England would remain a neutral spectator of the contest, and that in no way would public opinion in this country render it possible for her to assist Austria as against her own subjects, if the contest assumed the aspect of a revolution of her Italian provinces against her Government." "No one," continues Lord Malmesbury in another place, "looking on the state of Italy, can doubt that many causes of just discontent are to be found in the general administration of the country, and her Majesty's Government, sympathising as they unquestionably do with the sufferings of the Italian population, would gladly lend their best efforts to produce an amelioration in the existing state of things;" "but," says the Foreign Secretary, "this amelioration is not likely to be produced by war." The despatch then concludes with the same advice as to an understanding between the two Empires as was given to Count Walewski through Lord Cowley.

The day after the despatch was written another, to much the same effect, was sent to Mr. Russell, at Rome, and with necessary alterations to Mr. Corbett, at Florence. The Foreign Secretary reiterates the arguments used in his former despatches, looks with dread on the consequences of a war in Italy, is anxious that France and Austria should unite for the settlement of Italy, but is desirous that the position of England should be understood, in case an appeal to arms should become inevitable. "In any such contest the part which this country would have to play is sufficiently indicated by its local position, and the general tendency of its political institutions. A war in Italy would not directly affect any material British interests; neither would it be consistent with our political principles to interfere otherwise than by advice in the internal affairs of the Italian States. Therefore her Majesty's Government would consider it incumbent upon them to observe the strictest neutrality between the contending parties, and would not see in the struggle, while in progress, or in its result, as long as it should be confined to Italy, any justifiable motive for assuming any other attitude than that of a spectator," &c. Thus, within the first few days of these unhappy complications, and with the feelings of the French Emperor's unseemly conduct strong in Europe, the British Government expressed to its representatives in Paris, Vienna, Turin, Rome, and Florence its fixed determination to preserve the neutrality which it has been since accused of endeavouring to abandon. There have been many occasions on which we have differed from Lord Malmesbury, but we cannot find in the published correspondence any indication of a tendency to depart from the neutrality which England has determined to maintain between France and Austria in this Italian war.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 16.

Ann Maria, American ship, 480 tons, Captain Megowan, from Melbourne 8th instant. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., agents.

Launceston, barque, 128 tons, Captain Dredge, from Melbourne 8th instant, in ballast. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 16.

Telegraph (s.), for Melbourne.
Clarence (s.), for Wide Bay and Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—AUGUST 16.

Telegraph (s.), Captain Cottier, for Melbourne: Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, Miss M. Sayers, Mr. M. Moore, Mr. S. Lindsey, Mr. Kreeft, Mr. R. Still, Mr. M. Levaux, Mr. F. W. Delamain, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Jenkins and 5 children, Dr. Hatch, Mr. Withers, Mr. J. Tait, Mr. James Waldron, Mr. John Drew and servant, Miss Drew, Mr. Rees, Miss Kinloch, Mr. Channon, Mrs. Dismore and child, Mr. C. Teakle, and 21 in steerage.

Clarence (s.), Captain Paddle, for Moreton Bay and Wide Bay. Passengers for Moreton Bay—Mr. G. Adams, Mr G. Roebuck, Mr. Longtree, Mr. A. F. Wood, Mr. E. W. Griffin, Mr. T. H. Hood, M.C., Mr. A. C. Hood, Mr. H. M. Nelson, Mr. T. Overell, Mr. W. Henderen, Mr. Spearing, and 9 in steerage. For Wide Bay—Mrs. M'Taggart, Miss Bloodsworth, Mr. G. Jones, Mr. G. E. Turnbull, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Weston Wood, Mr. R. Trimmer, and 24 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—AUGUST 16.

Janet, and Sarah, from Shoalhaven, with 43 tons potatoes, 258 bags maize, 3 coops fowls, 8 boxes eggs, 4 kegs butter, 4 hides, 2 pigs, 6 sides bacon; Little Pet, Elfin, and William and Mary from Newcastle, with 216 tons coals; Courier, from Port Stephens, with 95,000 shingles, 10 tons fish; Nightingale, and Prospector, from Bellambi, with 87 tons coals; Flying Squirrel, Valentine Ward, and Cambrian Packet, from Brisbane Water, with 10,000 feet timber, 40,000 shingles, 78 000 laths, 800 baskets shells; Williams (s.), from Morpeth, with 180 trusses hay, 60 bags maize, 20 hides, 100 sheep, 20 pigs, 5 coops poultry, 15 boxes eggs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—AUGUST 16.

Absolam, for Terrigal; Warlock, Helen, and Nightingale, for Bellambi; Venus, Elfin, and Pacific, for Newcastle; Caroline, and Unity, for Morpeth; Valentine Ward, for Brisbane Water.

IMPORTS.—AUGUST 15.

Sebastopol, from London: 100 hogsheads beer, 4 cases, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 4 packages, Montefiore and Co.; 11 bales, S. Hebblewhite; 10 tanks malt, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 50 cases wine, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 1 case, W. Hawker; 50 hogshead beer, 270 cases, Buyers and Learmonth; 2 cases, A. Moore and Co.; 12 cases types, L. Sharwood and Co.; 3 cases, J. Sewell and Co.; 29 cases, E. and W. Paul; 100 cases brandy, Mackintosh, Hirst, and Co.; 3 packages, W. H. Paling; 3 packages, J. G. Webb; 2 butts, 8 hogsheads, 50 octaves, Brown and Co; 103 cases, 24 casks, 10 kegs, J. Hughes; 12 boxes, 29 cases, 27 casks, Aspinwall and Co.; 1 case, Paux and Beard; 20 hogsheads beer, J. Clark; 9 casks, 20 cases, 213 kegs nails, Scott and Co.; 1 case, Australian Joint Stock Bank; 1 case, T. Hobbs; 3 casks grease, 112 bundles steel, 200 springs, 281 iron rails, 10 tanks malt, 500 drums oil, 240 kegs white lead, 100 barrels rosin, 1 pipe, 31 cases wine, 40 hogsheads, 120 quarter-casks, 750 cases brandy, 63 casks spokes, 40 half-tierces tobacco, 2600 chairs, 100 hogsheads ale, 200 wheels, 603 pieces woodwork, 31 cases, 560 pieces ironwork, 441 hams, 36 tierces, 29 hogsheads, 40 quarter-casks, 3216 packages, 189 pieces dredging machine, Order.

AUGUST 16.

Ann Maria, from Melbourne: 50 dozen wash-boards, 16 coils Manilla rope, 5 ditto lash yarn, 33 kegs white lead, 5 dozen axe handles, 38 boxes axes, 15 cases shovels 1 dozen each, 8 cases iron bedsteads, 68 boxes oysters, 10 bars steel, 1 slab ditto, 4 packages pipes, 3 serons hats, 206 boards lumber, 65 pine logs, 360 pine deals, Order.

EXPORTS.—AUGUST 16.

Telegraph (s.), for Melbourne: 97 bags maize, H. H. Beauchamp; 10 cases cigars, J. M. Leigh; 50 bags maize, H. P. Palser; 5 casks butter, Henry Clarke; 58 kegs butter, A. Berry; 27 casks, 2 cases fruit, Parnell; 1 parcel, Ferris and Son; 3 turtle, Morris; 1 cask orange trees, Allport; 11 casks fruit, Beck; 2½ casks, 1 case wine, Hutchinson; 49 casks fruit, P. Cullen; 3 cases figs, James Dean; 3 cases colonial tweed clothing, Solomon; 1 bag meal, Campbell and Russell; 4 bags carrots, Sainty; 57 bags fish, Johnson; 1 hhd. eggs, 1 case, Head; 20 casks fruit, Wilson; 35 casks fruit, Johnson; 30 bags maize, 5 cases eggs, C. Bond; 10 casks 15 cases fruit, J. Sweetman; 3 cases, E. Knox; 1 case plants, Nutter; 2 casks butter, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 2 cases eggs, W. H. Sargent; 1 cask fruit, Badcock; 2 cases fruit, Woodward; 26 cases, fruit, J. Lawless; 6 cases 24 cases fruit, Knight, Brothers; 3 cases eggs J. Leckie; 2 cases plants, Raymond and Co.; 1 parcel, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 1 case plants, Tate; 1 case, 2 portmanteaus, J. Lock; 1 case, Owen and Sons; 1 case, W. Badcock; 57 casks, 18 cases fruit, H. Griffiths.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR NEW CALEDONIA VIA NEWCASTLE.—By the Brilliant, this day, at 5.30 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Spray, and Gazelle, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR WELLINGTON.—By the Gertrude, and India, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Grafton (s.), on Thursday, at 5.30 p.m.

FOR WANGANUI.—By the Sea Gull, on Thursday, at noon.

MAILS BY THE SALSETTE.—The mails by the P. and O. Co.'s steamship Salsette consist of 242 boxes, 11 bags, and 2 paper mails, containing 22,149 letters, and 33,894 newspapers.

	Letters.	Newspapers.
United Kingdom	20,241 ...	32,414
Indian ports	720 ...	657
Australasian	514 ...	689
Continental	674 ...	134
Total	22,149 ...	33,894

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, August 16: Fortune, brig, 161 tons, Captain Paton, for Melbourne; William Buchanan, barque, 166 tons, Captain Cordy, for New Caledonia; India, ship, 435 tons, Captain Wheeler, for Wellington; Spray, schooner, 112 tons, Captain M'Donald, for Auckland.

H.M.S. Pelorus steamed into the Cockatoo dock yesterday, where she will receive all necessary repairs to her copper, &c.

The favourite steamship Telegraph has again taken her place on the Melbourne line under the command of Captain Cottier. She sailed yesterday at 3 p.m., a large number of persons assembling to witness her departure.

The tobacco per Ocean Rover, consigned to J. M. Leigh, should have been 5 tierces, 10 half-tierces, 10 boxes, 10 three-quarter boxes.

NEW SOUTH WALES v. THE THAMES.—AQUATICS.—At a meeting of the friends of Mr. R. Green, the champion puller, it was determined to forward home a challenge on his account, to pull any man in England from £500 to £1000—the acceptor to receive £ 25 for his expenses in coming out. This has accordingly been done, and instructions have been sent by the Salsette to a gentleman in London to make the necessary arrangements.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

August 14.—Eliza, brig, 242 tons, Will, from Melbourne.
August 15.—Gil Blas, brig, 175 tons, Galliotis, from Sydney.
August 15.—Viceroy, schooner, 173 tons, Nicholson, from Melbourne.
August 15.—Hebe, brig, 198 tons, Simpson, from Sydney.
August 15.—Grafton, steamer, from the Clarence River.
August 15.—Eagle, schooner, 125 tons, Ledru, from Sydney.
August 15.—Vibilia, schooner, 121 tons, M'Alpin, from Geelong.
August 15.—Dalshaven, Dutch barque, 363 tons, Schaap, from Melbourne.
August 15.—Carolina, Swedish barque, 380 tons, Dyberg, from Melbourne.
August 16.—Fanny Anne Garrigues, brig, 189 tons, Woodcock, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

August 15.—Grafton, steamer, for Sydney.
August 15.—General Wool, barque, M'Pherson, for Geelong, with 286 tons of coal.
August 16.—Hollandia, Dutch ship, Ringe, for Batavia, with 600 tons of coal.

COASTERS INWARD.

August 15.—Cumberland.
August 16.—Minerva.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 15.—Maori, returned to port; H. M. S. Niger, from Portland Bay; Helen Baird, from London; Black Swan, from Launceston.

August 16.—Lady Bird (s.), from Portland.

DEPARTURES.

August 15.—Marion, for Colombo; Wonga Wonga (s.), for Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

August 16, 9 a.m.—Queenscliff, S.S.W., very strong, cloudy.
Albury, N.W., cloudy, rain.
Gundagai, W., cloudy.
Yass, N.W., cloudy.
Goulburn, calm, cold, fine.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

August 13.—Dunedin, and Colchester, from Melbourne; Robertina, from Sydney.

August 14.—Corio (s.), from wreck of Admella; Gundreda, barque, from London; Kestrel, from Sydney; Favourite, from Aututember Bay; Rebecca, Gem, and Alexander, from coast.

August 16.—Wind S.W. Weather cloudy, with small rain.

WOODEN OR IRON SHIPS.

(From European Times.)

The following letter from Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead, showing the great saving that might be effected in the naval service of the country by the more general employment of iron instead of wood in the construction of ships of war, appears in the London Times.

For some time past so much attention has been directed to the large amounts expended in building and maintaining the ships of the navy, that it may not be considered uninteresting to bring forward some of the advantages of substituting iron for wood in the construction of ships for war purposes.

1. Ships built of iron are stronger, more durable, and less costly to keep in repair, than those built of wood.

2. Iron in any quantity, and of the exact scantling required, can be procured on short notice from the manufacturers in this country.

This will save the large outlay in timber and other materials which must now be kept in stock for seasoning, involving constant expenses, and occupying much valuable space in our dockyards.

3. On an emergency iron vessels may be built at the dockyards or by contract more rapidly than wood vessels, and without the risk of decay which is always incurred by using unseasoned timber.

Iron lowermasts and yards and wire standing rigging should also be substituted for wood masts and hemp rigging, as the former have been proved by many years' experience to be more durable and efficient, and at the same time less costly, than the latter.

It is true that many parties still make the same objections that were urged twenty or thirty years ago, and say that iron ships are untried. They certainly are comparatively untried for war purposes, but it is well known that iron vessels built more than twenty years ago, after doing very hard service, are still in good order, and that the majority of private ship-owners are giving up the building of wood ships and adopting iron.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company abandoned the building of wood vessels many years ago, and the Royal Mail Company would have been much better off had they done so too, as they have lately had to condemn some of their wood vessels only a few years old, and have iron hulls constructed to receive the engines.

The subject becomes of more importance every day. The experiments made with the new form of guns and projectiles have proved that neither iron nor wood vessels, as usually constructed, can withstand a broadside, and that to make them really efficient for war purposes they must be cased with thick armour plates, the weight of which is so great that it is practically impossible to apply them to a wood-built ship, and at the same time to insure the necessary strength, speed, and seagoing qualities.

The Admiralty have so far admitted the truth of this as to order one large iron screw steam-frigate of 6000 tons, which, no doubt, will be followed by many more, as it is clear that one such vessel cannot be of much service for naval operations.

From an experience of thirty years in building and managing iron and wood vessels I feel convinced that if the construction and reconstruction (as it is now called) of wood vessels is persevered in, millions of money will be thrown away which might be saved by the immediate adoption of iron; and as no other country can compete with us in the construction of iron vessels, we shall be able not only to maintain, but to increase the comparative superiority we have hitherto possessed over all other nations in naval warfare.

SHIPOWNER'S LIABILITY.—The official report upon the loss of the Pomona suggests to a correspondent a very natural inquiry—whether, the Pomona having been lost by the "default of the master," the owners of that vessel, had she been a British instead of an American ship, would not be liable to be mulcted in heavy damages by the relatives of the deceased? There is no doubt whatever they would be, and this is one of those disadvantages imposed by the anomalous state of our law upon the British shipowner, with which he has to contend in competing with the foreigner. The Merchant Shipping Act fixes the liability of the shipowner in respect of loss of life or personal injury to any passenger, at not less than £15 per registered ton, and directs that the damages payable in each case of death or injury shall be assessed at £30. The Pomona was a 1200 ton ship. Had she been British, her owners' minimum liability would have stood at £18,000; the damages for loss of 424 lives would just have amounted to £12,720, and the damages in respect of passengers' "goods, merchandise, or other things," would have been laid at some thousands additional. We need not say that, inasmuch as we cannot make laws for other countries, no such liability attaches to foreign shipping owners—to the owners of the Pomona, for example. Foreign vessels in the passenger trade, sailing from British ports, are subject to the provisions of the Passengers' Act, but that Act inflicts no penalty on the owners in the event of loss of life or injury. The Pomona was a good ship, well manned, and well found. She passed the Emigration Officer at Liverpool, and no doubt that gentleman did his duty; but the Pomona was not a better ship, or better found, than dozens of British ships which leave our ports every week in the year, with emigrants for America and the colonies, yet British shipowners incur a liability that does not, perhaps in the nature of things cannot, attach to the owners of a foreign ship. Surely, such being the case, it cannot be said that the British shipowner engages in the passenger trade on fair and equal terms with the foreigner. If the public were informed of the state of the law—if it were generally known and understood that foreign owners incur no liability in respect to loss of life or injury—we should find that the passenger trade in foreign ships would visibly decline; but the public are not so informed, and intending emigrants take the first ship that offers, without thought or inquiry, except as to her destination. We say, therefore, that the foreigner enjoys an advantage in the passenger over the British shipowner, which is opposed to every principle of fair competition, and, indeed, renders it impossible that any such competition can be sustained. If there are gains, they may perhaps share them equally, but the losses in their severest form fall upon the British shipowner. There is another injustice inflicted by the Liability Clauses of the Merchant Shipping Act, to which we have very frequently directed attention, and which will, we trust, at no distant period, be brought under the consideration of the Legislature. The law provides for a thorough and efficient inspection of every passenger ship in a British port—excepting those foreign vessels having a contract for the conveyance of mails with the Government of the State or colony to which such vessels may belong. British passenger ships are not only required to be well equipped, found, and manned, but the commanders and mates must possess certificates of competency. One would suppose that the law having thus secured the seaworthiness of the vessel in every sense, the owner should be relieved of further responsibility. Not so; that responsibility still rests upon him, and if a casualty occur under circumstances over which he has no more control than he has over the winds of heaven—through the default of a man whose competency has been ascertained by Government officials—he is fixed with a liability which could only be justified by the grossest misconduct on the part of a man acting on his own motion, and with undivided responsibility. The rule of law by which the principal is bound by the act of his agent is just, and has its origin in common sense; but then the principal must act for himself, and is not interfered with. That rule, however, is inoperative when a third party comes forward, controls the acts of the principal, and thereby divides his responsibility. This is what the law empowers the emigration officer and the Board of Trade to do by the owner of a passenger ship, and strict equity demands the release of the British shipowner from a liability which, in reality, he has not been permitted to contract.—*Mitchell's Register, June.*

THE MUTINEERS OF THE AMERICAN WHALE SHIP JUNIOR.—BOSTON, May 21.—The trial of Brooks, Sampson, and Riker, three of the mutineers of the whaleship Junior, was concluded in the Circuit Court to-day. The jury disagreed—they standing nine to three for conviction in two of the cases, and ten to two on the other. Plummer, the leading mutineer, is now under sentence of death for his participation in that transaction.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
August 16	9·30 a.m. Noon 5 p.m.	N.W. N.W. S.E.	Moderate and clear. Ditto ditto ditto. Fresh, and cloudy.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

August		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	HIGH WATER. Morn	HIGH WATER. After.
17	WEDNESDAY	6 41	5 26	10 28	10 41

MOON.—Last quarter, 21st instant, 11h. 5·7m. a.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1859.

THE battles fought between the Allies and the Austrians have confirmed fully the apprehension that the collision of the great military powers would be attended with a sacrifice of life hitherto rarely known. It is true that the stories of ancient history surpass anything which modern times have witnessed. A routed army became as sheep for the slaughter. The warrior most honoured was not he who brought in most captives, but he who piled up the largest number of heads, or gave some evidence that he had multiplied the slain. It is not, however, to such times that we refer for examples. Our comparison must be made with wars carried on within the memory of man, and on fields similar to those on which these great nations are now engaged in mortal strife.

Considering the resolution with which they fight, and the deadly power and certainty of the weapons which they wield, and considering too, the masses they can concentrate, it would not be at all astonishing to hear that 150,000 men had fallen in a single battle. This, it must be admitted, is but a dreary prospect for humanity, but with it we have another important fact—that the means of concentration, and the rapidity with which masses may be brought together—will lesson those calamities which were formerly the attendants of war. In the slow march of former times the steps of an invading army were marked by universal desolation. The substance of the people was consumed in supporting them in their tardy movements, often suspended, towards the field of battle, and the difficulty of obtaining subsistence, exposed them to the miseries of famine. The wounded and the sick were often left to their fate from the utter impossibility of conveying them away. Fever, famine, and exposure destroyed more than the sword, and those who died upon the battle-field were fewer than those who perished from neglect or from unskilfully handled wounds.

It is thus clear that the tendency of modern warfare is to diminish physical suffering where it once was most extensively felt, and to bring to a quick and fearful issue the warlike passions of nations. It is gratifying to mark the influence of right principles in mitigating the miseries of warfare. The tone of the French Government is at all events in contrast with the language it held from 1792 to the establishment of the first empire. The denunciations of the Tribune and of the Press against foreign nations were at that epoch inspired by a spirit intensely satanical. An order was issued to the soldiers of the Republic to give no quarter to a subject of Great Britain—an order which, even in those days, the military (more humane than the philosophers) generally disobeyed.

Every care seems to be taken to prevent a disturbance of the flow of ordinary affairs. The shops are open. The markets are held, and the daily business of life carried on without any other than the temporary interruption created by marching troops. It is true stories are told of Austrian cruelty on the one side, and French rapacity on the other; but, if those cases were at all authenticated, they are so few as not to disturb the general character of the conflict, as far as it has hitherto progressed. The French and Austrian surgeons meet on the same battle field, and render unmolested and unitedly their services to the wounded. The fallen are no longer distinguished as friends or foes, but as human beings; and to the honour of the French nation, it is said, that in the same conveyances, and tended with the same care, are the soldiers of Austria and the soldiers of France—that they occupy the same hospitals, and are visited with the same humanity, and also that, to soften the miseries of war, those wounded will, upon their recovery, be returned to their country.

The EMPEROR, it seems, has also given permission to Austrian officers to reside, upon their parole, in any part of France. Thus Paris, with its perennial festivities, is open for their entertainment, and every facility will be afforded them to receive the assistance of their friends, and to communicate with them.

These are surely facts upon which the philanthropist may dwell with satisfaction. Not only is it gratifying to see the efforts of the various nations to circumscribe the area of war, and to prevent the conflagration from reaching countries which desire to be neutral, but it is also gratifying to know that those who are engaged in the war are conscious that they are surrounded by spectators; that reckless inhumanity, as well as cruelty upon calculation, will be taken account of by the tribunal of nations; that the sincerity of proclamations and despatches will be interpreted by the conduct of the belligerent powers even through the meanest agents they employ—that to pillage the cabins of the poor, to dishonour them with violence, to slaughter in cold blood, or to pursue even the fleeing with vindictive hate; that all these things will, in the eyes of the world, rob the noblest professions of their sanctity and influence, and in their aggregate injure the nation by whom they are tolerated more than the loss of a battle.

If there are exceptions to this state of things they are to be found, as might be expected, in partizan war rather than in the regular operations of the national armies. GARIBALDI, whose domestic wrongs have animated him with the fierce spirit of vengeance, may be expected to exceed the rights of war, and we fear, should the Hungarian quarrel be renewed, that those civilizing influences to which we have referred will be hardly recognised in the conflict.

It will be the duty of the British Government to watch over the development of the war, and to utter a protest against everything which would widen the range or intensify its evils.

It is the duty of the Press not only to publish acts of cruelty and oppression, but to promote that spirit which may tend so greatly to lessen the sufferings of mankind. The conduct of the French soldiers in their treatment of the Austrian wounded, as it has been described, is above all praise—so gentle, patient, unwearied—in raising, supporting, and relieving them. This, however, might be expected. No army possesses in a higher degree that courage commonly allied to all that is generous and self-sacrificing. Like the soldiers of Cromwell, "they rejoice greatly in the presence of an enemy." With quick and dauntless step they advance towards the charge "with the light of battle on their faces"; but having gained the victory, they have none of that savage rancour which belongs to a barbarous people.

If the Peninsula war showed a different picture, it must be remembered that the whole Spanish nation renounced every sentiment of humanity in their treatment of the French, when they fell into their hands, and rivalled the savagery of the North American Indians.

This generosity towards the enemy, however, is carried at the present moment to something like an absurdity. It seems that some enterprising French caricaturist published an engraving of Count GYULAI, which, when turned in a particular way, represented the head of an ass. This has been suppressed by the MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR that the Austrians may not be offended by a sketch degrading or insulting to their general. If this refinement is needlessly fastidious, it at any rate shows in what direction the public sentiment is running, and tends to strengthen the hope that the miseries of war will be limited to the wounds which it inflicts either upon the warrior who falls, or upon the hearts of those who mourn his destiny.

THE BANK RETURNS.

THE General Abstracts of the average amount of the Liabilities and Assets of our eight banks, so far as concerns their transactions within our own colony, compared with like returns for several preceding quarters, exhibit the subjoined results, round numbers being used throughout.

As the returns of the Bank of New South Wales previously to June, 1857, include its transactions within the colony of Victoria, it is here assumed that the transactions of that bank within our own colony exclusively were the same in those three quarters as in the second quarter of 1857.

NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

The aggregate note circulation was:

	1856-7.	1857-8.	1858-9.
September	£894,900 ..	£975,900 ..	£889,400
December......	918,100 ..	959,700 ..	900,100
March	928,500 ..	930,200 ..	898,600
June	946,000 ..	897,100 ..	898,200

From September, '56, to September, '57, the note circulation had uninterrupted expansion; during the next twelvemonth it had uninterrupted contraction; in the last quarter of '58 it slightly rallied; and during the first half of the present year it has again fallen off, though to a very slight extent.

The circulation of the past quarter was slightly above that of the June quarter of last year, and below that of June, 1857.

The average circulation of the whole of the respective years ending with June was £921,900; £940,700; £896,600. The average of the past twelvemonth was thus below that of either of the previous two.

The whole circulation of the several banks in each of the last three June quarters was as follows:—

CIRCULATION IN THE JUNE QUARTER.

	1857.	1858.	1859.
New South Wales .	£281,200	£267,500	£262,000
Commercial	200,200	170,100	162,300
Australasia	95,200	97,800	73,300
Union	153,000	108,200	85,600
Joint Stock	116,900	121,700	171,800
London	16,800	20,500	22,600
English	35,400	34,000	31,700
Oriental	47,400	77,300	88,900

Four of the banks, New South Wales, Commercial, Union, and English, here show decrease all through; three of them, the Joint Stock, London, and Oriental, increase all through.

The comparison between the June quarters of last year and the present, gives the subjoined results:—

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION.		Per cent.
Joint Stock	£50,100	41
London	2,100	10
Oriental	11,600	15
DECREASE OF CIRCULATION:		
New South Wales............	5,500	2
Commercial	7,800	5
Australasia..............	24,500	25
Union	22,600	21
English	2,300	7

The highest increase of circulation is with the Joint Stock, £50,000, or 41 per cent.; the heaviest decrease is with the Bank of Australasia, £24,500, or 25 per cent.

DEPOSITS.

The aggregate deposits were—

	1856-7.	1857-8.	1858-9.
September	£3,849,100	£4,294,000	£4,113,400
December	4,190,600	4,329,500	4,408,400
March:	4,317,300	4,251,700	4,836,200
June	4,425,100	4,032,500	5,138,400

The deposits held last quarter were larger in amount than those of any previous quarter in the table. The first column shows a steady increase all through; the second shows fluctuation; the third again shows unchecked augmentation. The deposits held in the June quarter of the present year, compared with those held in the same quarter of last year, exhibit an increase of more than a million (£1,105,900), or upwards of 27 per cent.

The mean amounts of deposits throughout each of the years ending with June were—£4,195,500; £4,201,900; £4,624,100.

The deposits held by the banks respectively:

DEPOSITS IN THE JUNE QUARTER.

	1857.	1858.	1859.
New South Wales.	£1,097,300	£1,069,100	£1,279,200
Commercial	918,100	743,400	873,200
Australasia	634,600	565,400	594,400
Union	680,300	605,200	591,500
Joint Stock	523,200	462,600	926,800
London	64,100	55,200	74,400
English..........	113,000	173,600	252,200
Oriental..........	394,500	357,900	546,700

The only bank whose deposits show increase in each year is the English; the only one showing decrease in each year is the Union.

The increase and decrease in June 1859 compared with June 1858 were as follows:—

INCREASE OF DEPOSITS.		Per cent.
New South Wales	£210,100	20
Commercial	129,800	17
Australasia	29,000	5
Joint Stock	464,200	100
London	19,200	35
English	78,600	45
Oriental	188,800	53
DECREASE OF DEPOSITS.		
Union	13,700	2

In these increments the Joint Stock far outstrips all its competitors,* its deposits having in the twelvemonth just doubled their amount, a result owing chiefly to the bank's having been the custodian of the Government moneys.

The Bank of New South Wales, however, still maintains its position as the largest holder of deposits, its quota being very nearly one-fourth of the whole.

COIN.

The aggregate amounts of coin held by all the banks were:

	1856-7.	1857-8.	1858-9.
September ..	£1,762,700	£1,489,700	£1,616,700
December ..	1,729,300	1,338,700	1,665,700
March	1,812,000	1,412,200	1,623,100
June	1,724,800	1,593,800	1,602,500

During the first five of these twelve quarters the amount of coin fluctuated. From December '57 to December '58 it continued to increase. During the last two quarters it has declined. The averages of the respectixe years were, £1,757,200; £1,458,600; £1,627,000. Last year's average was thus above the second, but below the first.

The amounts held by the respective banks:

COIN IN THE JUNE QUARTER.

	1857.	1858.	1859.
New South Wales..	£255,500	£461,100	£389,000
Commercial	623,700	322,200	288,500
Australasia	259,600	153,300	165,900
Union	184,300	191,900	163,300
Joint Stock	136,600	178,700	256,100
London	52,100	27,300	49,900
English..........	52,100	104,500	90,500
Oriental	160,900	154,900	199,300

The Joint Stock is the only bank whose coin shows an increase in each of the last two quarters; the Commercial the only one showing a decrease in each. A comparison between the past three months and the corresponding period of last year shows the subjoined results:

INCREASE OF COIN.		Per cent.
Australasia	£12,600	8
Joint Stock	77,400	43
London	22,600	83
Oriental	44,400	29
DECREASE OF COIN.		
New South Wales	72,100	16
Commercial	33,800	10
Union	28,600	15
English	14,600	13

While the largest increase in point of *amount* is with the Joint Stock, the largest in point of *rate* is with the London. In both respects the heaviest decrease is with the Bank of New South Wales.

DISCOUNTS.

The aggregate discounts were—

	1856-7.	1857-8.	1858-9.
September..	£4,213,300 ..	£4,938,200 ..	£4,941,800
December ..	4,342,700 ..	5,214,500 ..	5,207,400
March......	4,347,600 ..	5,135,600 ..	5,530,500
June	4,597,600 ..	4,865,600 ..	5,865,700

The discounts of the last three months were higher in amount than those of any previous quarter. They have been on the increase during the last four quarters. The discounts of June 1859 exceeded those of June 1858 by *a round million*, and those of June 1857 by *a million and a quarter!*

Supposing the money thus advanced by the banks were distributed equally amongst the entire population of the colony, including every man, woman, and child, the share of each individual would be about £17. This is full £2 per head above what it was two years ago!

The bills under discount in each Bank were as under:—

DISCOUNTS IN THE JUNE QUARTER.

	1857.	1858.	1859.
N. S. Wales	£1,282,000	£1,157,500	£1,312,700*
Commercial	641,400	832,400	985,600
Australasia	540,400	643,000	739,000
Union	565,600	601,200	569,100
Joint Stock	710,200	699,100	1,066,300
London	106,400	161,900	193,800
English	367,300	404,800	473,000
Oriental	384,400	366,000	526,200

The discounts of June, '59, compared with those of June, '58:—

INCREASE OF DISCOUNTS:		Per cent.
New South Wales	£155,200	13
Commercial	153,200	18
Australasia..............	96,000	15
Joint Stock	367,200	53
London	31,900	20
English	68,200	17
Oriental	160,200	44
DECREASE OF DISCOUNTS:		
Union	32,100	5

Both in amount and in proportion the discounts of the Joint Stock exhibit an immense preponderance.

RECAPITULATION.

	June, 1858.	June, 1859.	Increase.
Notes	£897,100	£898,200	£1,100
Deposits	4,032,500	5,138,400	1,105,900
Coin	1,593,800	1,602,500	8,700
Discounts........	4,865,600	5,865,700	1,000,100

* The General Abstract compiled by the Treasury is in this item incorrect. It states the discounts in the Bank of New South Wales at £1,328,863 1s. 3d.; while the bank's own abstract states them at £1,312,650 10s. 8d. The Treasury is also wrong in its foot note respecting Government Securities.

AMONG the passengers lost in the wreck of the Admella was a young man, a Mr. Webb, of Adelaide, who so lately as a month ago effected a small assurance in the Mutual Provident Society. The quarterly payment of somewhat less than a pound which he had paid has thus been the means of securing to his surviving friends the sum of £200.

GOLD-FIELD.—The following described district has been proclaimed a Gold field, within the meaning of the Act of Council, 20 Victoria, No. 29:—"The gold-fields on Crown Lands at King's Plains, and on the Belubula Rivulet and its tributaries from Carcoar upwards, to the range dividing these waters from those of the Macquarie River."

MELBOURNE.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

Tuesday, 7 p.m.

THE Lady Bird (s.), from the wreck of the Admella, arrived to-day at the wharf. The captain and crew were welcomed by an assemblage of 5000 people.

The subscriptions to the reward fund amount to £2500.

Mr. O'Shanessy addressed the electors at Kilmore last night, giving a long explanation of the conduct and intentions of the Ministry. He was very well received at Kilmore, but his address is considered lame here.

SOPHISMES ECONONIQUES.

[SOPHISMS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY EXPOSED.]

By FREDERIC BASTIAT, Member of the Institute of France.

(*Translated for the Sydney Morning Herald.*)

CHAPTER XIII.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

THE partizans of liberty of trade accuse us of being theoreticians and not taking sufficient account of the practical.

What a terrible presumption against M. Say, observes, Mr. Ferrier, that this long succession of distinguished administrators, and this imposing list of writers, have all taken a different view from himself! And M. Say does not deny this. Listen to him: "It has been said, in support of these old errors, that of necessity there must have been some foundation to ideas so generally adopted by all nations. Ought we not to distrust observations and reasonings which reverse that which has been held, and which is held constantly unto this day,—that which has been held for certain by so many persons distinguished for their intelligence and for their good faith? This argument, I avow, is proper to make a profound impression, and would cast some doubt upon points less incontestible, if we had not seen one after another opinions the most false, and which are now generally admitted to be so, received and professed by all the world during a long succession of ages. It is not a very long time since all nations, from the most benighted to the most enlightened—from the porter to the philosopher, admitted only four elements. Nobody thought of contesting this doctrine, which, however, is false. There is not a second-rate analyst who to-day would not despise himself if he regarded earth, air, fire, and water, as *the* elements."

Upon this M. Ferrier observes: "If M. Say believes that he has successfully answered the objection proposed he abuses himself strangely. That men, however enlightened, were able to deceive themselves during several ages, on a point of natural history, proves nothing. Did the water, the air, the earth, and the fire, whether elements or not, remain less useful to man? These errors were without result. They did not bring about any pernicious changes. They did not infuse any evil into the minds of men; and, above all, they did not wound any interest. This was the reason they were able, without inconvenience, to last for thousands of years. The physical world went on then as if they did not exist. But can it be so of errors which affect the moral world? Can we conceive that a system of administration can be absolutely false, and consequently injurious, to have been followed during many ages, and by many people, with the general assent of all intelligent men? Let them explain how it was possible for such a system to unite itself with the ever-increasing prosperity of nations? Mr. Say admits that the argument which he combats is worthy of making a profound impression. Certainly; and this impression remains, because Mr. Say has supported it rather than weakened it."

Listen to M. de St. Chamans: "It is not earlier than the middle of last century (that is the eighteenth century) when all subjects—all principles without exception, were given up to discussion of writers. These furnishers of speculative ideas which pertain to all without being applicable to any began to discourse on political economy. There existed before a system of political economy, not *written* but *practised* by Governments. Colbert, they say, was its inventor, and it was the rule of all States of Europe. That which is most singular is that it is still so, notwithstanding the anathemas and scorn—notwithstanding the discoveries of the modern school. This system, which our writers have named, the "mercantile system" consists in opposing by prohibitions, or by import duties, foreign productions which might ruin our manufacturers by their competition. ...... This system has been declared useless, absurd, by economical writers of every school* and calculated to impoverish all countries. It has been banished from all books and reduced to take refuge in the *practice* of all people; and they forsooth are unable to imagine how for that which respects the wealth of nations Governments should not run with the learned authors more than with the *ancient experience* of a system, &c.; they cannot conceive, above all, how the Government of France. .... should in political economy resist the progress of science, and preserve in our practice the ancient errors which all our economists of the pen have pointed out .... for their mercantile system, they have not for it anything but the facts, and it is not sustained by any writer.†"

Would not people say, on hearing this language, that the economists, in asking for each the free disposition of their own property, had discharged from their brain, as Ferrierists, a new social order, chimerical and strange—a sort of phalanstery without precedent in the annals of the human race? It seems to me that if in all this there is anything invented or contingent, it is not liberty, but protection. It is not the right of barter, but the tariff—customs applied to overthrow artificially the natural order of remuneration.

But it is not now necessary to compare—to judge of the two systems. The question for the moment is, which of the two is supported by experience.

So, then, gentlemen monopolisers, you pretend that the facts are for you, and that we have on our side nothing but theories.

You flatter yourselves that you have on your side this long series of public acts—this *ancient experience* of Europe which you invoke—so imposing to Mr. de Say; and I concur that he has not refuted you with his habitual sagacity. For myself, I do not cede to you the domain of *facts*, because you, on your side, have not any but exceptional and artificial facts, and we have to oppose to them universal facts—the free and voluntary acts of all men.

What say we? and what say you?

We say that it is much better to buy of another that which it would be dearer to make ourselves.

You say it is much better to make things ourselves, although it may not cost so much to buy them of others.

But, gentlemen, leaving theory on one side—demonstration, reasoning, and all things which appear to give you nausea—which of these two assertions has received the sanction of *universal practice?*

Visit the fields, the workshops, and the warehouses; look above and below and about you, and see that which is done in your own establishments; observe your own acts in every instance, and say what is the principle which directs these workmen, these contractors, and these merchants; see what is your personal *practice?*

Does the agriculturist make his own garments? Does the tailor produce the corn he consumes? Do you not, in your house, cease to make bread as you find it more economical to buy it from the baker? Do you forsake the pen for the brush to avoid paying tribute to the shoe-black? Is it not true that the entire economy of society reposes on the division of labour or on barter; in one word—that exchange is the calculation we all make, so far as it pertains to ourselves, to discontinue production when the indirect acquisition presents to us a sparing of time and labour.

You are not, then, men of practice, since you are not able to show one man upon the surface of the globe who acts according to your principle.

But you say "we have never intended to make our principle the rule of individual relations. We fully comprehend that this would break the social union and force men to live as snails—each in his own shell. We confine ourselves to the assertion that it dominates, *in fact* over the relations which are established between agglomerations of the human family.

Ah, well, the assertion is still erroneous. Your family, commune, department, province—are as much agglomerations, which all, without any exception, practically reject your principle. They never even dreamt of it. All procure, by way of barter, that which will cost more if they procure it by way of production. Nations would do the same if you did not stop them *by force*.

It is then we who are the men of principle and experience, because to combat the interdict which you have put exceptionably upon certain international barter, we have relied on the practice and experience of all individuals, and of all agglomerations of individuals, of which the acts are voluntary, and who are able, in consequence, to be called in testimony. But you commence by *constraining*—by *stopping*; and after you have obtained laws to force or prohibit, you cry—"See, the practice justifies us."

You set yourself against our *theory*, and at the same time against the general *theory*; but when you possess a principle antagonistic to ours, you imagine that you do not make the theory! No, no; as well as we, but there is between us and you the difference:—

Our theory consists in observing the universal facts, universal sentiments, the universal calculations and processes—to classify and arrange them for their better comprehension.

This is so little opposed to practice, that it is nothing else than *practice explained*. We see men act under the instinct of preservation and progress, and that which they do willingly, voluntarily, is that which we call the political economy, or the economy of society. We, without ceasing, repeat:—each man *is in practice* an excellent economist, producing or exchanging according to that which is more advantageous to exchange or produce. Each, by experience, raises himself to a science, for science is nothing more than this same experience, scrupulously observed and methodically set forth.

But you—you construct a theory in the bad sense of the word. You imagine—you invent processes which are not sanctioned by the practice of any man living under the vault of heaven, and then you call to your aid, constraint and prohibition. It is very necessary that you should have recourse to *force*, since you determining that men shall produce that which is *more advantageous* to buy, you will that they renounce an advantage. You require that they should act according to a doctrine which implies contradiction even in terms.

So this doctrine, which you agree would be absurd in individual relations, I defy you to extend, even in speculation, to the transaction between families, communes, departments, or provinces. According to your own opinion it is applicable only to international relations.

It is on this ground that you are each day obliged to repeat:

"Principles are absolutely nothing. That which is *good* for the individual, the family, the commune, the province, is *bad* for the nation. That which is good in detail—namely, to buy rather than to produce when to buy is more advantageous than production—that is bad for the mass. The political economy of individuals is not that of peoples," and other stuff from *the same meal*.

And why all this? Look at it a little nearer. Prove that we, the consumers, are your property!—that we belong to you in body and soul! and that you have to our stomachs and our members an exclusive right!—that it belongs to you to feed and clothe us at your price, whatever may be your ignorance, your incapacity, or the inferiority of your situation.

No, you are not men of practice: you are men of obstruction and of extortion.

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* It might be said this is a terrible presumption against MM. Ferrier and Saint Chamans that the economists *of all the schools*—that is to say, all men who have studied the subject—have arrived at this result. After all, liberty is much better than constraint, and the laws of God are wiser than those of Mr. Colbert.

† Du Systeme de l'Impot, &c., by Vicomt de Saint Chamans, p. 11.

PARRAMATTA CHURCH SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of St. John's Auxiliary Association took place on Monday evening last, in the new Parochial Schoolroom, the Rev. R. L. King, B.A., in the chair. A lecture on "Recollections of a tour on the Continent of Europe," was delivered by the Rev. Alfred Stephen, B.A. The subject was handled in a very lively and interesting manner, and at the conclusion a vote of thanks was moved by Dr. Greenup and seconded by the Rev. W. Lumsdaine. The chairman announced that the next monthly lecture would be delivered by the Rev. W. Lumsdaine, the subject of which would be, "The Bible, as adapted to the moral condition of man." It is proposed, on Monday evening next, to have a warlike demonstration in the Parochial Schoolroom, in which Dr. Greenup, the Rev. F. Armitage, and the Rev. Mr. King will take part. The subject will be divided into three parts—1. The Italian campaigns of Napoleon the Great; 2. The defeat of Charles Albert; and 3. The present war in Lombardy. At the conclusion of the proceedings, there will be a collection in aid of the fund towards paying off the debt on the schoolroom.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Two inquests were held before the City Coroner yesterday. One at the Railway Hotel, George-street South, on the body of the man who was taken out of a waterhole near the Albion Mills, Elizabeth-street South, on Sunday last. When the body was first recovered it was believed to be that of a Chinaman, but there was no evidence adduced at the inquest to prove that such was the case. A Chinese interpreter was examined, and he stated that he had not heard of any Chinaman being missed. The features and general appearance, moreover, resembled those of Europeans rather than those of Chinamen. The body was discovered by a boy passing the pond, on Sunday afternoon last. Information of the circumstance was at once forwarded to the police, and the body was shortly afterwards removed to the Benevolent Asylum dead-house. There was nothing transpired to throw any light on the name or identity of the deceased, as no person answering to the description has been missed, nor was there anything to show how he came into the water; but from certain suspicious circumstances connected with the case the coroner instructed the police to investigate the matter. The dress and general appearance of the deceased indicate him to have been a labouring man. He was about thirty years of age, and the medical man who examined the body, soon after it was discovered, was of opinion, from the appearance of it, that it had been in the water about three days. His dress consisted of blue monkey jacket, thin white moleskin trousers, white shirt, blue silk necktie with white spots, red flannel under shirt, white cotton socks, and watertight strong navy boots. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased was not known, and there was no evidence to show how he came into the water.—The other inquest was held at the Neptune Inn, Prince-street, and was on the body of a little girl, of four years of age, named Helen Susannah Beattie, who died from the effect of being accidentally scalded on Saturday last. It appeared that at about noon of that day the mother of the deceased had, as was usual, placed a teapot containing hot tea on the cooking apparatus in the kitchen, and it is supposed that the deceased, without instructions, removed the teapot, with the intention of taking it into the dining-room. A piercing scream was heard, when the mother ran into the kitchen, and found the child severely scalded about the chest and abdomen, and the teapot lying on the floor. A medical man was called in, and the child subjected to the usual treatment in such cases, which for a time appeared likely to prove successful. On Sunday evening the child became insensible, and while in that state sang with unusual melody and sweetness a beautiful hymn that she had learned at a Sunday school. The mental derangement was accompanied with convulsions, which much exhausted the sufferer. She expired on Monday at about two o'clock. Verdict—accidental death.

INQUESTS.—On Saturday Dr. M'Cartney held an inquest, at the Alma Hotel, West Maitland, on the body of Thomas E. P. Martin, who for the past two years had been a compositor on the *Mercury*, and for several years previously on the *Empire*. He called at the Alma Hotel on Friday evening about eight o'clock, and obtained a bed for the night. He was sober, and had half a pint of sherry wine, in his room, after drinking part of which he appears to have undressed and retired to bed. About ten o'clock in the evening, Mrs. Davidson sent her son into the room to take away the light, and the young man, noticing that Martin seemed very quiet and very pale, told his father. Mr. Davidson went into the room, and found that he was dead; and Dr. Wigan being called in, confirmed this. It was proved that Mr. Martin had been for years an industrious sober man, but had latterly given way occasionally to drink, and alleged as a cause some differences with his wife. During the week preceding his sudden death, he had been away from work and from his home most of the time, nor had his wife been able to get him home. He had been formerly under Dr. Scott's care for affection of the heart, and had been warned to be very careful of himself. On Friday morning he applied to Dr. Wigan for a ticket of admission to the hospital, when that gentleman referred him to several subscribers, whom he named, but it did not appear that Mr. Martin applied to any of them. A *post mortem* examination showed that disease of the heart was the cause of death, and that death must have instantaneously followed an escape of blood into the pericardium. The jury returned a verdict of death from disease of the heart. Mr. Martin leaves a wife and three young children, the youngest only born on Thursday last. A subscription has been commenced for their aid.—Another inquest was held on the 15th instant, at the Traveller's Rest Inn, Bishop's Bridge, before Dr. M'Cartney, touching the death of Susan Ann Coombs. From the evidence of the parents of the deceased, it appeared that she went with their permission, and at her own request, to a creek close at hand, to get some water for a neighbour, and not returning in due time the mother went to look for her, and found her floating in the water. She raised an alarm, and the child was got out of the water, but she was quite dead. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased, Sarah Ann Coombs, came to her death from accidental drowning, and not otherwise.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Tuesday.

Sittings for the Trial of Causes.

Jury Court.

Before Mr. Justice Dickinson and a special jury of twelve.

BERRY V. BARR.

This was an action for libel. The plaintiff was the Hon. Alexander Berry, M.L.C., and the defendant was Mr. Robert Barr, proprietor, printer, and publisher of the *Kiama Examiner*. The declaration contained two counts setting out two distinct libels on the plaintiff in two separate issues of the same journal. The first count set out as libellous so much of the following article in the *Examiner* of 18th December, 1858, as has been included within inverted commas:—

> The Rev. Dr. Lang.—When this gentleman arrived in Shoalhaven the Presbyterian minister and elders at once tendered him the use of *their* church to perform Divine service and preach in, but it appears that there is an higher power than theirs, an unchristian malevolent illiberal spirit superior to their Christian desire to compliment the man whom above all others has served the cause of Christianity and of religion more than any other of his church in New South Wales. Late on Saturday night Mr. Alex. Berry, M.L.C., addressed an angry note to the Rev. M. Garven, threatening to denounce him to the synod if he permitted the Rev. Doctor Lang to preach in the church which he, Mr. Berry, thus presumes to have authority over as he gave the land upon which it is erected; the former transmitted it to the elders, and upon the contents being made known to the Doctor he at once declined the use of the church, fearing from his knowledge of Mr. Berry's undying vindictiveness, that he would harass and in every petty manner annoy and injure the reverend incumbent. "It is deeply to be regretted that a gentleman occupying so high a social position as Mr. Berry, should exhibit a spirit of evil and all uncharitableness which would disgrace the character and conduct of an heathen despot; it is still more to be deplored that a man, supposed to be a member of a Christian community, who is actually tottering on the very brink of the grave, not knowing the second of time he may be summoned to appear before the judgment-seat of God, to answer for his sins—his manifold sins—not amongst the least of them, his vile, contemptible vindictiveness—should thus wantonly and defiantly forget what is due from him to his God, to himself, and to society. Did we not know the gall and the wormwood of his disposition we would, in pity, attribute his meanness and folly on this occasion, to the mental weakness of advanced senility approaching to second childhood;" fortunately, however, all the land in Shoalhaven does not belong to Mr. Berry, nor are all the churches or buildings upon his land; therefore the numerous admirers of Dr. Lang were permitted to hear him in the morning by the kindness of Mr. Prosper de Mestre, at his mill, and in the evening in the Presbyterian schoolhouse, Nowra; we are happy too that a few spirited members of the church deeply sensible of the Doctor's great services to the cause of religion, *insisted* upon being permitted to defray his expenses, which laudable desire they succeeded in persuading the reverend gentleman to yield to. We need not say that Alexander Berry, Esq., M.L.C., did not participate in this act of good feeling.

The second count was upon the letter of the Rev. Dr. Lang, headed "the Shoalhaven Incubus," which was in the *Kiama Examiner* of 1st January last, extracted from the *Illawarra Mercury*, with a few introductory remarks. This count was exactly the same as the declaration in Berry v. Garrett, which was tried on Monday, and reported in yesterday's *Herald*. Damages were laid at £1000.

The only plea was that of the general issue—not guilty.

Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Wise appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Stephen for the defendant.

No witnesses were called on either side. The only evidence adduced in the case consisted in the two papers containing the articles declared upon as libellous. Publication of those papers by the defendant was admitted, as also that the present plaintiff was the person therein referred to.

The plaintiff's counsel commented at great length and with much force upon both libels, contending that they were of the most scurrilous, and even blasphemous, character, and that by not venturing to plead any justification, their utter falsity from beginning to end stood admitted. On the other side it was argued that, as each article set out the whole of the circumstances on which the comments which they contained were founded, they comprised both bane and antidote. That is to say that every one who read them would be enabled to see from the mere perusal whether the comments were justifiable or not. Consequently, that they could not have inflicted any real injury upon the plaintiff. The learned gentleman went through the articles, and commented upon them very ably in illustration of this argument.

His Honor gave the same direction as in the case of Berry v. Garrett on the questions as to what constituted a lible, and, as to the principle upon which damages were to be computed. If, as he ruled, the jury found that the articles were libellous, the law would imply malice, for, as the circumstances commented upon were not, in his Honor's opinion, such as to warrant the language here made use of, the articles were not written "upon a justifiable occasion."

The jury, after having been absent for nearly an hour, found a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, £200.

ANDERSON AND ANOTHER V. FORRESTER.

This was an action for breach of a contract to accept certain clocks which the plaintiffs had imported for the defendant, at the request of the latter. The value of the clocks was declared to be £150, but the defendant having refused to accept them, they had, it was averred, been sold by auction, at his risk, when they realised but £50. Plaintiffs claimed the difference. The defendant pleaded, first, that he was never indebted; secondly, that the clocks imported were not of the kind which he had ordered.

Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Milford appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Wise for the defendant.

The trial of this case did not terminate.

Banco Court.

Before the Chief Justice and a jury of four.

SUTHERLAND V. LEEDS.

This was an action for assault on shipboard. The plaintiff, James Sutherland, had formerly been bedroom steward on board the mail steamship Oneida, and the defendant, Edwin Montague Leeds, was the master of that vessel. The declaration averred that on the 13th of October last defendant had caused the plaintiff to be arrested on a charge of felony, and had kept him handcuffed abaft the wheel, exposed to the tropical sun, until the 17th, when he was removed to a place between decks and kept there, still ironed, until the 22nd. The defendant, it was averred, had stated his intention to hand the plaintiff over to the civil power when he arrived at Bombay, but had failed to do so. The defendant pleaded the general issue.

Mr. Dalley appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Darvall, Q.C., for the defendant.

The vessel was at the time of these transactions on her passage to Bombay with a large number of Enniskillen Dragoons on board. On the 13th of October the Regimental Quartermaster, Captain Mountain, missed a morocco case, containing about forty pounds in gold and some articles of jewellery. The captain thereupon called all the servants around him in the saloon, told them of the loss, and directed a search to be made. As Captain Mountain's cabin was one of those under the charge of the plaintiff, Captain Leeds suspected the latter, and intimated as much. After some search, the missing case was found suspended in another of the cabins under plaintiff's charge. Plaintiff, when asked what he had to say, admitted that appearances were against him, but declared his innocence. He, however, turned pale and trembled much. These signs were relied upon on one side as conclusive of guilt, while on the other side it was argued that any person, however innocent, might have behaved thus when so accused. In fact, that only a hardened criminal would be cool and self-possessed under such circumstances. Plaintiff was treated in the manner stated in the declaration, and suffered, as he swore, a great deal. At Bombay the dragoon officers went ashore, and no appeal was made to the authorities. Plaintiff was retained under durance until the 22nd, when he was released, but reduced to the position of a waiter. By the evidence of other witnesses it would seem that the officers' servants as well as some of those belonging to the cuddy, might have had access to the cabin of Captain Mountain.

His Honor, having summed up, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 40s. To this verdict they appended an expression of opinion to the following effect—That there were sufficient circumstances of suspicion in the first instance to justify the course which the captain had taken, but that he had acted with undue severity, and hence they felt bound to return a verdict against him, but, under the circumstances, with small damages. In saying this, however, they did not mean for a moment to insinuate that the plaintiff was guilty of the offence wherewith he was charged. They assumed him to be innocent, but thought that appearances were so much against him as to excite reasonable suspicion.

POLSON V. BLAIR.

This was an action for assault and slander, to which no plea had been filed.

Mr. Isaacs appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person.

The plaintiff and defendant were residents at the Manning River, and there had evidently been much ill-feeling between them, which, according to plaintiff's own admission, had lasted for a number of years. There had, on the occasion alluded to, been a dispute about plaintiff's cattle. They were traversing a road which belonged, as plaintiff at first swore, to himself, but which was bordered by some unfenced land belonging to defendant, on which corn was growing. Defendant came down with a heavy stick in his hand, which he flourished, and having complained about the cattle eating the corn, and accused the plaintiff of doing him various other injuries, proceeded to accuse plaintiff of perjury and robbery, in language by no means choice. The defendant cross-examined Polson at great length and made a long speech, accusing the plaintiff of having systematically injured him from time to time, especially during the last twelve months. It was plain that no blows had been struck, and that there were but few bystanders. There had been an appeal to the bench of magistrates at the Manning River, who had dismissed the case.

His Honor, having summed up, pointed out that the only question to be decided was the amount of damage which the plaintiff had sustained.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages one shilling.

In Equity.

The Primary Judge sat the whole day, but the business disposed of involved no questions of public interest.

Business for This Day.

Jury Court.—Special Jury of Twelve.—Anderson and another v. Forrester, part heard.

Banco Court.—Juries of Four.—Cullen v. Purchase, Young v. Tebbutt and another, Henderson v. Holt and another, Caston v. Ferguson, M'Garvey v. Stark, M'Donel v. Fisher.

In Equity.—Before the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock.—Motions and Petitions.—Dick v. Thurlow and another, Thurlow v. Dick and another, part heard; Cohen v. Brodie, rule *nisi* by consent; Adams v. Harvey and others, hearing; Commercial Bank v. Attorney-General, claim; Purvis and others v. Attorney-General and others, hearing; Grovenor and others v. Williams and others, further directions, costs, and petition.

Master's Office.—Baily v. Bradbury, to examine defendant; Bergin v. Gheron, to settle report; in re James Greer's costs, to tax; Kearney v. Davis, adjourned state of facts; Perry v. Macalister and others, to settle minutes.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Tuesday.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Frederick L. Flint, an adjourned single meeting. One debt was proved, and insolvent was allowed to retain his household furniture and wearing apparel on condition of paying the rent due since the sequestration of his estate. Insolvent was directed to file an account of his receipts and expenditure for the six months preceding sequestration, and the meeting adjourned until the 26th.

In the estate of Francis Hayes, a single meeting. Two debts were proved, and insolvent was allowed to retain his household furniture, wearing apparel, and tools of trade.

In the estates of George Lea Wilson and of George L. Wilson and Co., a special meeting for examination of witnesses. Nothing was done, except an argument on a point of law, as to the insolvent's right to be present during the examination of witnesses. The meeting adjourned until the 31st instant.

Certificates of discharge were granted, without opposition, to Joseph Robinson, Bridget Windred, Owen Williams, David Campbell, and Uldericho D'Antonio.

SURRENDERS.

John Adams, of Windsor, painter. Liabilities, £150. Assets—value of personal property, £15; outstanding debts, £3: total £18. Deficit £132. Mr. Wilson, official assignee.

Joseph Taylor, of Lochinvar, baker. Liabilities £202 15s. Assets—value of real property £60; of personal property £39; outstanding debts £16 0s. 7½d.: total £115 0s. 7½d. Deficit £87 14s. 5½d. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

Richard Packard, of Rockley, surgeon. Liabilities £514. Assets—value of personal property, £115; outstanding debts, £55: total, £170. Deficit £344. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, 17.—Edward Watts, first, 11. In re Yencken's certificate, to hear argument of counsel in favour of granting, 11.

Thursday, 18.—Henry Fisher, special, for proof of debts, half-past 10. Thomas Lawrence, special, for proof of debts, 11.

Friday, 19.—William Macdonald, adjourned special, for examination, half-past 11. Richard Harris, special, for examination, 2.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.

Tuesday.

Before A. Cheeke, Esq., Judge.

DICKMAN V. KNAPP.

An action to recover £30 damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff by reason of being run over by a dogcart driven by defendant.

Mr. Benbow appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant conducting his own case.

On the evening of the 29th April, the plaintiff was going home, in company with his wife, along the Botany Road, walking, in consequence of the irregularity of the footway, in the road, along the right-hand side, and near the gutter. They saw defendant's dogcart coming along towards Sydney, at a furious pace, in the centre of the road; when near plaintiff some person screamed, and then defendant swerved his horse suddenly towards plaintiff, knocking him down with the shafts of the gig, the wheel of which passed over him. He was immediately carried into a chemist's shop, where he received some attention; a cart was procured, and he was taken home, and he was then confined to his bed for nine days. He got up and tried to go to work, but the effort threw him back, and he was again laid up for six days. During his illness he was attended by a surgeon, who had made a charge of £1 11s. 6d., and his loss of time amounted to £4 10s., being 6s. a day for fifteen days.

For the defence evidence was called to show that just at the time of the accident the train was coming in, and the suddenness of the shriek of the railway whistle had caused defendant's horse to start and jump off on one side, whereby the accident had occurred.

The Judge held that there was not sufficient evidence of negligence by the defendant. If the horse had shied off at the sound of the railway whistle, however unfortunate it might be for the plaintiff, yet defendant would not be liable for the accident. Verdict for the defendant.

Defendant having applied for his expenses, the Judge said he should allow none, plaintiff had already suffered severely enough by the accident without any such claim being made on him.

EVE V. KNAPP.

An action to recover £11 4s., for the repair and making of clothes, and for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Benbow appeared for the plaintiff, defendant appearing in person.

Defendant disputed only a portion of this account, which he declared to be for work done for his father and brother, and not for himself. The plaintiff, alleged, however, that the orders had been given in defendant's name by defendant's mother, who had told plaintiff that defendant would settle the account.

Verdict for plaintiff for £8 13s. 6d., being the amount of goods ordered by defendant, and work done for him or by his order.

MANN V. COX.

An action to recover £26 4s., being balance of rent due for the occupation of a house at Chippendale.

Mr. Benbow appeared for the plaintiff; defendant, who has been convicted of an assault, and is now serving a sentence of six months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol, was represented by his wife.

It appeared that the house had been rented yearly by defendant, at the rate of £30 per annum, having been occupied by him for the last three years. On a settlement of accounts between the parties, there was found to be due to the plaintiff, on the 1st April last, the sum of £18 4s.; and since then a quarter's rent had accrued of £7 10s., making the amount claimed.

The defence was, that the house was untenantable, and that the plaintiff had not kept the house in repair, as he had agreed to do.

The Judge held that the defendant having continued to occupy for the last three years, did not bear out the assertion of the untenantable condition of the house; and gave a verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed.

His Honor then questioned some of the witnesses as to the woman's means of paying whilst her husband was in gaol, when it was shewn that only a few days back she had offered to pay £15 in full of all demands; but that plaintiff had refused to take less than £20. No order was consequently made.

RANKIN AND ANOTHER V. MACDONALD.

An action to recover £27 13s., balance due on an account of £150, for timber, &c., sold to defendant.

Mr. Benbow appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. Cory for the defendant.

Mr. Cory called the Judge's attention to the very meagre particulars filed in this case. Without full particulars his client could not answer the case.

The Judge said the particulars were certainly insufficient, and unless evidence was given to show that account had been tendered to the defendant, he should strike the case out of the list.

Mr. Benbow asserted that the account had been tendered to defendant; and, moreover, he had two witnesses to prove that defendant had promised to pay the balance.

The Judge would go on in that case; but, in future, no matter what inconvenience might arise from it, he would strike out from the list every case in which insufficient particulars were filed.

The case was then gone into, but, in the absence of full particulars, his Honor confessed his utter inability to come to any decision. He, therefore, recommended plaintiffs to withdraw the case and come better prepared another time.

This course was assented to.

Cases List for This Day (Wednesday).

2143. Canner v. Usher	2179. Crow v. Kelly
2146. Clark v. Mulroy	2181. Hutchinson v. Brodie
2154. Pritchard v. Booth	2187. Lennon v. Howard
2156. Scrutton v. Rodd	2193. Croom and another v. Williams
2159. Keep v. O'Connell	2194. Moon v. Williamson
2161. Walker and another v. Warren	2197. Middleton v. Johnston
2164. Leigh v. Anderson and another	2203. Curtin v. Hand
2165. Murphy v. Roe	2204. Cooper v. Brandon
2167. Morrison v. Boyles	2206. Dyball v. Fairbrother and another
2168. Bethel and another v. Lynch	2207. Schmidt v. Philips
2173. Castle v. Morris	2212. Stokes v. Flatman
2175. Castle v. Foster	897. Templeton v. Johnson.

As Saturday next will be a holiday, parties desirous of entering plaints for the September sittings are particularly enjoined to present them by Friday next, the 19th instant, at the latest; otherwise, they will in all probability not be heard until October.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Tuesday.

Before the Mayor, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Ross, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Cullen, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Oatley, Mr. E. S. Hill, Mr. Lenehan, Mr. Laycock, Mr. Jones.

Eleven drunkards were severally sentenced to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Sidwell Pendergast and Ellen Mullally, idle and disorderly persons, having no abode, nor any lawful means of support—and having been frequently before convicted of loitering about the streets at late hours of night—were sentenced to be imprisoned three calendar months.

George Herbert, for having been last night, for an unlawful purpose, on the premises of John Chalk, Sussex-street, was sent to Darlinghurst for fourteen days.

William Dean was brought before the Court by Sergeant Sutton, as a person of unsound mind, and dangerous to be allowed at large. He had made use of threatening language toward his sister, destroying sundry articles of household furniture, and other extravagances of a violent character. Dr. Rutter, police surgeon, having examined Dean, declared him to be of unsound mind, requiring both restraint and treatment. To give sureties for his good behaviour for three months, or to be imprisoned one month.

Robert Heade was brought before the Court by Sergeant Smith, who deposed that, on Saturday afternoon, he received the prisoner into custody from Samuel Rolfe, at the Dog and Duck public-house, George-street, charged with having stolen a £5 note, the property of Rolfe; he took from his pocket and gave witness a £5 note of the Bank of New South Wales (produced), which he said was his own, having received it in payment from Captain Croft, of the Petrel, with another of like amount, and three sovereigns; he had in his possession a seaman's discharge. Samuel Rolfe, of Monaroo, squatter, at present residing at the Dog and Duck, George-street South; on Saturday he asked Mrs. Johnson, the landlady, to change him a £5 note, but as she had to leave the bar to procure change he took it back, but whether he put it into his pocket or left it upon the counter he could not remember, but in a minute or two missed it, and spoke of it to Mrs. Johnson, who told him something, in consequence of which he sent after the prisoner, who stood at his side when he asked for change; on prisoner's return he said that he had a £5 note, but that it was his own, and refused to give it up, whereupon he (witness) gave him into custody; he gave a £5 note to the constable, which he believed to be that which he had lost—it was one he had received with others at the Bank of New South Wales, but he could not identify it by any mark or number, so that he might positively swear that it is the same. Catherine Johnson deposed that Rolfe, soon after receiving back the note from her, went to the door with another gentleman, but presently returned and asked if she had given him the note; in the interim she saw prisoner stoop, and putting his hand into his pocket, say that he had fortunately seen a £5 note he had dropped and went away; she told Mr. Rolfe of this when prisoner was brought back and given into custody on his refusal to give Mr. Rolfe the note. Captain Croft was sent for, who deposed that he had paid prisoner two £5 notes, but of what bank he could not say; he procured them at the Commercial Bank. Committed for trial at the District Court of Quarter Sessions.

John Fraser was summarily convicted of having stolen from the shop of James Vickery, George-street, a pair of boots of the value of 16s., and, having been previously convicted of other larcenies, was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour six calendar months.

Mary Harris, summarily convicted of having, last night, stolen a coat, of the value of 20s., exposed for sale outside the shop of Mark Spence, of Pitt-street, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Mary Farrell, an old offender, convicted of having stolen a sugar bason and a portrait, from the residence of Isaac Nichols, Pitt-street, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Joseph Bunting alias Swift, and Oliver Martin, were brought before the Court by constable O'Keeffe, who deposed that he was yesterday afternoon a spectator at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a Roman Catholic Church at Hungry Hill, Waterloo Estate; he was not on duty, and had a child with him; his attention was called to the two prisoners, and he watched them; he saw Bunting several times feeling the dresses of females in the crowd, and once saw his hand some distance inside a pocket; signs were made occasionally, on which they changed their positions in the crowd; he sent a messenger to constable Macnamara, who arrived, and they two continued to watch the prisoners; who separated, left that place, and at the distance of about a quarter of a mile, came together, retraced their steps toward the scene until they entered a public house, where witness and Macnamara followed and apprehended them; on searching, found upon Bunting 15s. 11d. and a ring, and upon Martin three sovereigns, one half sovereign, 14s. 9d. in silver and copper, a ring, and a breast pin; several persons have since complained of their pockets having been picked while spectators at the ceremony yesterday, and four purses have been since found upon the ground, but emptied of their contents. Thomas Clune deposed he saw prisoner yesterday at the ceremony on the Waterloo Estate, and saw Bunting several times feeling for or at the pockets of females' dresses; the two were evidently acting in concert; he called constable O'Keeffe's attention to their motions. Bridget Walsh deposed that she was present yesterday at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone, and while there her pocket was picked of a portmonnaie containing three £1 notes, two half sovereigns, some silver, and a small piece of silk; remembered having seen Martin there, standing just in front of her, but had no recollection of having seen Bunting; she recognised Martin more by his dress than by his features. Peter Walsh deposed that his attention was called by Clune to the two prisoners, who seemed to be very busy, and moving frequently from one place to another. Committed for trial.

Robert Dickings, of Burwood, appeared on summons to answer the information of Marcus David Logan (on behalf of Christopher Rolleston, Registrar-General), of Sydney, who therein stated, from information he had received, and which he believed to be true, that on the 2nd August instant, he (defendant) did commit a breach of the Act of Council, 19 Victoria, No. 34, section 35, by giving false information for the purpose of having his child registered. Mr. Logan was called into the witness box, and the information was read, whereupon Mr. W. Roberts, for defendant, submitted that the information alleged no offence within the meaning of the section under which the proceeding had been instituted, inasmuch as it did not charge the defendant with "wilfully inserting or causing to be inserted in any register book, or certified copy thereof, any false entry of any birth," &c.; that the 35th section could not be supposed in other respects to apply or extend to the defendant in this case; and, further, that this section could have no possible reference to a case of this kind. Mr. Logan intimated to the Bench that he thought there had been a mistake in mentioning the 35th section, and that the offence was against the provisions of the 34th section. Mr. Roberts then contended that even under that (the 34th) section the information was defective, as it did not allege, as required by that section, that defendant had *wilfully* made or caused to be made, "for the purpose of being inserted in any register of births, a *false statement*." His worship, Mr. Ross, held the objections to be fatal, and dismissed the information.

Another case, of a similar nature, but against a female, was thereupon withdrawn.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Tuesday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. W. S. Deloitte.

John Kelly and John Doyle, grooms, who had had the care of horses on board the Helios on her voyage to Calcutta, were charged with having assaulted William Cass, a seaman. Prisoners denied the charge. Constable Love deposed that having yesterday received information that six or seven men were ill-treating another man in Argyle-street, he proceeded there between ten and eleven o'clock, and found a man bleeding profusely from some wounds in the face. Prisoners were pointed out as the men who had assaulted him, and they were taken into custody by witness and inspector Waters, who had come down from the police station. William Cass said that he was a seaman, at present belonging to no ship. He was walking along the street, when the prisoners struck him and knocked him down, the marks visible on his face having been inflicted by the blows and kicks they gave him. Complainant was not sober; he gave them no provocation. It appeared from the evidence of another witness that Kelly, after abusing complainant, struck him with his fist on the face, and, when down on the ground, also kicked him in the face. Prisoners were fined £5 each; or in default of payment, imprisonment with hard labour for two months.

Maria Bannister, sixty years of age, was brought before the Court by inspector Cowell, into whose custody she had been given on Monday, charged with having attempted to drown herself. She said she had slipped into the water, and had no intention of drowning herself. Eugene Sullivan was on the forecastle of the steam dredge, between nine and ten o'clock on Monday, when he was roused by the engineer, who told him that a woman had jumped "overboard" to drown herself. Witness got on board a schooner at hand, and, with the assistance of the men, managed to drag prisoner out of the water. Michael Iacarty, the engineer of the steam dredge, saw prisoner go past the dredge on the wharf, appearing to be cautiously looking about to see if any one was observing her. He watched her till she threw herself off the wharf into the water; when, with the assistance of the other men, she was taken out. Witness asked her if anything was troubling her mind, when she mumbled something unintelligible about her husband. It transpired, however, that she is a widow, and had been in hospital until within the last two months. Ordered to find sureties to be of good behaviour for one month; in default of finding such sureties to be imprisoned for that term.

Joseph Leddra, master of the schooner Eagle, was charged on the information of inspector Cowell with having neglected to exhibit a constant bright light at the masthead of his vessel whilst she lay in the fairway of the harbour. Defendant did not appear, he having taken his vessel to sea on Sunday last. It was proved that the summons in this case was served to the mate on board on Friday evening, and the charge was substantiated by the evidence of inspector Cowell. Defendant was fined 20s. and ordered to pay costs of Court.

Stephen Richens, a seaman, belonging to the ship Rachael, who had been apprehended by sergeant Elliott, on suspicion of being a deserter, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in gaol.

Mary Ann Wedbie, who had been found drunk in Kent-street, was fined 10s.; but in default was sentenced to twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

SYDNEY POULTRY CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Sydney Poultry Club was held yesterday afternoon, in Mr. Holroyd's Chambers, King-street. The President, Mr. A. T. Holroyd, took the chair.

The Chairman having briefly opened the business of the meeting,

The Secretary, Mr. W. H. Catlett, read the following Report:

> The Committee of the Sydney Poultry club submit the following report to their fellow members:—
>
> The second year of the existence of the society has just terminated, and many circumstances have occurred which have had the effect of placing it on a more secure foundation. First, it has become decidedly popular, and the number of members has increased to 214—a number which has far exceeded the expectations of the Committee. Secondly, the two exhibitions which have been held during the past year were remarkable for the increase of pens over their predecessors, and many beautiful as well as useful specimens of birds were exhibited which had not occupied places at previous shows. These will be noticed in the report; and, thirdly, the support which the Society has obtained, has placed it in an easy financial position.
>
> The first exhibition of last year was held in Mr. Clark's Assembly Rooms, and was visited by 1423 persons. There was a feature in this exhibition that must be noticed, viz., that it is memorable as being the first at which ladies entered the lists as competitors, and, singular enough, all the ladies who entered birds were successful in obtaining prizes. The Committee hope that their example may be followed by other ladies, and that, in future, they will form a formidable band of exhibitors.
>
> At this exhibition, the society were indebted to Dr. Bennett for exhibiting two young mooruks (*Casuaria Bennettii*), which that gentleman afterwards took with him to England, and which, from their rarity, have attracted great attention.
>
> The number of pens of birds shown at this exhibition was 95.
>
> The second exhibition, which was held in the Temperance Hall, brought together many new and valuable specimens which occupied places there for the first time. Independently of several varieties of domestic fowls, new to the colony, the exhibition was enriched by a Victoria crowned pigeon from New Guinea, belonging to his Excellency Sir William Denison; and by a pair of golden pheasants, the property of Mr. Alfred Denison. Black buff polands, and some game fowls recently imported were much and deservedly admired; and a marked improvement was visible in the beautiful specimens of black Spanish, Dorking, and light Cochins, which occupied a prominent position in the exhibition. It is not too much to say that from the care in breeding, from the value of recent and prospective importations of birds, and from the great interest taken in poultry, the day is not far distant when the metropolitan exhibition will rival the shows in England in the quality of birds, though they may be deficient in numbers. This exhibition was visited, notwithstanding the inclement weather, on the second day, by 911 persons, and the number of pens exhibited was 115.
>
> In order to render the exhibitions more attractive, the committee determined, previous to November, to commence the purchase of pens, so that eventually all birds exhibited might be shown as much as possible on the same level, and under the same circumstances.
>
> In carrying out this object the committee have procured already thirty-eight pens, a number which they hope will be increased before the next exhibition.
>
> These pens are let to exhibitors, so as to produce a small return to the society.
>
> Some resolutions, giving the committee great powers, will be submitted to the meeting.
>
> The balance-sheet, showing the receipts and expenditure during the past year, is annexed, from which it will be seen that all claims on the society have been discharged.
>
> It will now be the duty of this meeting to elect the officers for the present year.

The balance-sheet was also read, which showed the total receipts to have been, from subscriptions £169 1s., from the Spring Exhibition £58 14s., and from the Winter Exhibition £51 2s. 7d.; the disbursements, including the expenses and prizes at the two Exhibitions, and the purchase of thirty-eight cedar coops, amounted to £273 12s. 7d., leaving a balance in hand of £5 11s. 8d.

Mr. J. E. Graham moved, and Mr. Jenkins seconded, "That the Report and balance-sheet, now read, be adopted." The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Jenkins then moved, "That the following gentlemen be the officers of the Society for the current year, viz.:—Patron, his Excellency Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B. President, Arthur T. Holroyd. Committee, Edward J. Blaxland, Rev. J. R. Blomfield, The Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper, Dr. James Cox, Alfred Denison, Francis Hill, John de V. Lamb, William M'Evilly, Vickers Moyse, A. G. M'Lean, John Row, T. J. Thompson. Treasurer, James E. Graham.

Mr. G. Barney seconded the motion, which was put and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Barney moved, and Mr. Row seconded, "That the honorary treasurer be *ex officio* a member of the committee," which was carried.

Mr. Jenkins moved, "That this meeting approves of the rules and prize schedules hitherto made by the committee, and empowers them to alter and amend the same from time to time as they may deem it expedient. That the committee be empowered to fill up all vacancies in their body."

Mr. Moyse seconded the motion, and it was duly carried.

Mr. J. Lamb moved, and Mr. Jenkins seconded, "That the thanks of the society be given to Mr. John Row for his kindness in storing the society's coops." The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Row, "The thanks of the society were accorded to the president for the efforts he had taken in promoting its success."

Mr. Holroyd briefly replied, and the meeting separated.

Registration.—In conformity with the provisions of the acts of Council, 19 Victoria, Nos. 30 and 34, for the celebration of Marriages, and for the registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, the undermentioned Officiating Ministers have been registered at the Registrar-General's Office. Roman Catholic Church, Sydney:—The Reverend Joseph Woulf Darrac, Jew's Synagogue, Sydney:—The Reverend Joseph Emanuel Myers.

We are requested by Messrs. Peek and Fotheringham to call the attention of grocers, storekeepers, country buyers, and others, to their sale this day, at the rooms, 214 George-street, of superior bottled sherry, ale and porter, oatmeal, jams, pickles, bottled fruits, confectionary, herrings, vinegar, currants, figs, plums, nuts, almonds, &c., vide advertisements.—Adv.

Poole and Co.'s Boots and Shoes, Leather, &c.—We are requested to direct the especial attention of boot and shoe makers, leather dealers, harness makers, and others, to Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s sale, at their warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, this day, at 11 o'clock, 84 trunks Poole and Co.'s damaged boots and shoes; also, a large parcel of sound goods, just landed; and at one o'clock, kip, sole, and harness leather and kangaroo skins.—Adv.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

EXTRACTED FROM THE *SIECLE, MONITEUR, CONSTITUTIONNEL,* AND *SEMAPHORE,* OF THE 19TH AND 20TH OF JUNE.

[*Translated for the Sydney Morning Herald.*]

The Special Correspondent of the *Siècle*,—writing to that paper from Vienna on the 14th of June—after denying the rumour that there was any reason to believe that Austria had the slightest intention of adopting a more liberal line of policy, expresses himself as follows:—

"Ultramontanism is gaining ground here day after day. Its influence is rigorously exercised against the unfortunate Jews. No consideration is felt in respect of the fact that a great number of those who live in Austria belong to the Jewish religion, and that part of the population is the most seriously affected by the commercial disasters. An old law, abolished for the last ten years, has been again brought into force. This law makes every marriage contracted by Jews depend upon the consent of the Austrian authorities thereto being first obtained. Several Israelites of Gallicia, who, during their stay in Russia, had there married Russian Israelitish women, have been compelled to abandon their wives and their children. But Emperor Alexander of Russia, has reopened to these unfortunate women and these children the gates of his empire, and the husbands will not find any difficulties thrown in their way, if they choose to follow their wives into Russia."

Elsewhere the same correspondent observes,—

"The attitude of the Exchange at Vienna must be surprising to everybody. In spite of our defeats on the field of battle the funds and securities have been rising for some days past. As one of our commercial reporters said very recently in his daily report—'Our speculators are to a certain extent reckoning upon the defeats of our armies.' That is to say, that every new victory on the part of the French is considered to be equivalent to one step the nearer to an intervention on the part of Germany in Austria's behalf. Nevertheless, these political gentlemen of the Exchange may find themselves very much deceived.—(*From the Siecle, 19th June.*)

The *Moniteur* of the 19th of June, in the "*Partie non officielle*," has the following:—

"We publish the exact amount of our losses in the two battles of Magenta and Marignan (Melegnano), after the reports furnished from the army. We should have preferred to have published these numerical statements (which prove that our losses have not been so great as were at first supposed) before now, but the continual progress of the army has not allowed the principal officers of the army to forward these statements until this day.

"Numerical statement of officers, sub-officers, and soldiers, killed, wounded, and missing, in the affair of Magenta, on the 4th June:

Imperial Guard.—Officers, nine killed and thirty-three wounded; rank and file, one hundred and thirty killed, six hundred and eighty-eight wounded, and one hundred and sixty-five missing. Total: killed, 139; wounded, 721; and missing, 165.

Troops of Line.—*Second Corps d'armée.*—Officers: seven killed and twenty-five wounded. Rank and file: seventy-five killed five hundred and three wounded, and one hundred and forty-nine missing. Total: killed 82, wounded 527, missing 149.—*Third Corps d'armée.*—Officers: eight killed, forty six wounded. Rank and file: ninety-four killed, eight hundred and seventy-one wounded, one hundred and fifty-six missing. Total: killed 102, wounded 917, missing 156.

Recapitulation of loss at the affair of Magenta: Officers, twenty-four killed, and one hundred and three wounded. Rank and file, two hundred and ninety-nine killed, two thousand and sixty-two wounded, and four hundred and seventy missing. Grand total placed *hors de combat*, 4957.

Numerical statement of officers, sub-officers, and soldiers killed, wounded, and missing at the affair or Marignan (Melegnano), on the 8th of June:—

The First Corps d'Armee.—Officers: killed thirteen, wounded fifty-six. Rank and file: killed one hundred and forty-one, wounded one hundred and sixty-nine, missing sixty-four. Total: killed, 154; wounded, 725; missing, 64.

[The above return in the *Moniteur* specifies the regiments and the different arm of the service in which each casualty took place.]

The number of the soldiers missing should only be considered as an approximation. It must be admitted that a certain number of the killed and wounded soldiers could not be found even at the moment of departure, and we may be allowed to hope that this number includes some who shall be found to have entered the hospitals, or who, straggling at the time of the battle, have since rejoined their corps.

The *Constitutionnel* of 19th of June records the funeral of General Espinasse (which took place on the 18th of that month), in the following terms:—

"The obsequies of the brave General Espinasse were celebrated yesterday with great pomp at Bordeaux. The chief mourner was M. Festugière, the father-in-law of the deceased. The funeral service took place at St. André—Mgr. the Cardinal Donné officiating. The church was crowded. Near the catafalque stood the general's faithful and trusted follower—a Zouave, decorated with the Crimean medal.

The cortege left the church of Saint André, about half-past eleven, and arrived at the Khartreuse cemetery by passing along the Street of the Ramparts, the Place Dauphine, and D'Arés-street. At this time the Place de la Mairie, all the streets opening upon it, and especially Bouffard and Rampart streets, were blocked up with spectators. The same was also the case with Place Dauphine. It appeared as if the whole of the population at Bordeaux desired, by its presence, to testify their lively sympathy for the family of the general who had fallen on the battle-field at Magenta, fighting to death for the independence and the liberty of Italy."

We [*S. M. Herald*] learn from the *Semaphore* of the 20th of June that the French Government have peremptorily forbidden the sale of an offensive caricature published in France, respecting Gyulay, the Austrian general who commanded at the battle of Magenta. Respecting this step on the part of the Imperial Government, the *Semaphore* (of the above date) republishes the cordial approbation of the *Salut Public* of Lyons. The article reproduced concludes with these words:

"For France to honour her enemies is to honour herself—to sustain and magnify her victory. War is a thing sufficiently serious, and sufficiently sad to prevent it being turned into jest, and to keep it from being presented to the contemplation of the workman, whose education is an imperfect one, under the absurd form of boastful caricatures.

"France offers a generous and noble hospitality to the conquered foes whom war has made our prisoners. Their eyes must not be offended by the sight of these caricatures, which abuse their generals, and make the character and the courage of their generals subjects for the ridicule of silly, idle people."

The Legislative Council and the House of Assembly of Prince's Island are, it appears, in direct opposition to each other. The house has passed a bill to make the council elective, and drafted an address to her Majesty in connection therewith, and the pay to members of the council has been stopped. By way of retaliation the council threatened not to pass the pay bill of members of the other branch, and they have forwarded an address to her Majesty, containing several serious charges against the Government.—*European Times.*

New Magistrates.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Magistrates of the territory and its dependencies, viz:—Patrick Flanagan, James M'Cawley, and Donald M'Leod, of Moruya,—Esqs.

British and Foreign Bible Society.—A public meeting was held by the Morpeth branch of this Society on Wednesday evening last, in the Presbyterian School House. The attendance was remarkably good, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. The chair was taken shortly after seven o'clock by Mr. Close, who called upon the Rev. R. Blain to open the meeting with the reading of a portion of Scripture and prayer, after which the Rev. P. Lane moved, and the Rev. J. Causland seconded the first resolution—"That this meeting desires fully to acknowledge the obligation which rests on all who love the Bible, to circulate it as widely as possible." The Rev. Mr. Rigg moved, and the Rev. S. C. Kent (from Sydney) seconded the second resolution—"That this meeting thankfully recognizes the great usefulness of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and rejoices in the success which has attended its operations all over the world." The Rev. R. Blain moved, and Mr. J. Whytlaw seconded the third resolution—"That this meeting, anxious to co-operate in all efforts to extend the circulation of the word of God, resolve that the Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society already established in Morpeth be connected with the Hunter River Auxiliary of that Society." The meeting listened throughout with great attention to the able and interesting addresses of the several speakers, and received the proposition to co-operate with the recently organized Hunter River Association very cordially. A collection was made of £7 17s. 2d., towards the objects of the society.—*Maitland Mercury.*

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. PRITCHARD AND WILLIAMS.—At their Produce Mart, at 11 o'clock, Hay, Maize, Barley, Bran, Brooms, Honey, &c.; on the Market Wharf, at half-past 11 o'clock, the Ketch Elizabeth Ann, with gear, &c.; also, the Pleasure Boat Tally-ho.

MR. R. MURIEL.—On the premises of Mr. Leaky, No. 356, George-street, at 10 o'clock, continuation of sale of Stock-in-Trade of Toys, Books, Stationery, Jewellery, Fancyware, Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Poole and Co.'s Boots and Shoes, sound and damaged; at 1 o'clock, Kip, Sole, and Harness Leather, Kangaroo Skins.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the Plant, Copyright, &c., of the *Armidale Express*, 140 acre Farm at Eastern Creek, Allotment Rochester Estate, Camperdown.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Watches, Firearms, Boots, and Sundries.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Saddles, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO. At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, at 12 o'clock, the Thoroughbred Horse "Caliph," Cart Stallion "Windsor," Coaching Stallion "Kildare," Dogcarts, Gigs, Trucks, Drays, &c.

MR. E. SALAMON.—On the premises of the late Dr. M'Ewan, Phillip-street, at 2 o'clock. Medical Library, Classical and other Works, Surgical Instruments, Anatomical Models, &c.

MESSRS. PEEK AND FOTHERINGHAM.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Soda Crystals, Tennent's Ale and Porter, &c.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Gold Jewellery, Watches, Watch Materials, Cut Glass Chandeliers, Gold Scales, &c.; at 2 o'clock, Fancy Ware, &c.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Plants in Pots, and Hobart Town Carrot Seed; on the Premises of Hector Martin, north side of Market-street, near Pitt-street, at half-past 2 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade of Earthenware, China, and Glass.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. J. M. HUGHES.—In the Yard of the Barley Mow, Park-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. T. ARGENT.—At the Meat Sale Rooms, Sydney Railway Station, at 3 o'clock, Fat Beef, in quarters.

Registry Districts.—A proclamation is published in the second supplement to the *Government Gazette*, of the 12th August, dated 16th August, altering the proclamation of 29th February, 1856, and dividing the colony into Registry Districts, with the several boundaries of each district, in accordance with Act of Council 19 Victoria, No. 34, for registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Redfern Municipality.—A proclamation appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, appointing Edward John Hawksley, Esq., the first Returning-officer for the Municipality of Redfern, and directing the first meeting of electors to be held at Redfern on Monday, 5th September.

Man Drowned.—At about seven o'clock on Monday evening a seaman named James Dow, belonging to the ship Naomi, now lying at the Circular Quay, fell from off the stage and was drowned while in the act of leaving the ship to go on shore. The man was under the influence of liquor at the time, which doubtless, to some extent, was the cause of the accident; it is stated, however, that the stage was in an unsafe state at the time, and a lady was nearly falling over at an earlier hour of the day. All day yesterday a boat's crew were engaged in dragging for the body, but up to a late hour last night it was not recovered.

Water Police, Eden.—Patrick John Murray, Esq., Police Magistrate at Eden has been charged with the enforcement of the provisions of the Act 4th Victoria, No. 17, in the town and port of Eden.

Caricature of General Gyulai.—(From the *Seramphore* of June 20.) The journals of Bordeaux communicate the following:—The publication and sale of a caricature relative to the General Gyulai, has been interducted by order of his Excellency the Minister of the Interior. This measure which has taken effect at Bordeaux, and of which all men of sense will approve, has drawn from the *Salut Public* of Lyons, the following remarks:—The caricature in question is without doubt that which we have seen behind the counters of the stationers of our city, and which represents General Gyulai, so that on turning the engraving it represents the head of an ass. We do not very greatly approve the measure taken by his Excellency the Minister of the Interior. Caricature in France has taken the place of the song, and has without doubt its privileges; but it is certain there are limits imposed by good taste which ought not to be passed. Unhappily everything may be turned to profit; even patriotism, and it is the spirit of speculation, more than the spirit of patriotism to which we owe the ignoble caricatures which are sold so readily to the foolish, and of which the sale is very large, because fools are very numerous. To honor one's enemies, is to honor one self. It is to elevate and enlarge our own victory. War is a thing sufficiently serious and sufficiently sad not to be transformed into buffoonery, and ought not to be presented to the working classes, whose education is incomplete, under the ridiculous form of caricatures full of gasconade. France gives a noble hospitably to her prisoners of war, and it is desirable that their eyes should not be afflicted by the spectacle of caracitures which mock their generals and hold up to the ridicule of idlers, their character and their courage.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday Evening.

The amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	£737 12 2
Gin	306 0 4
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	3 18 2
Whisky	31 11 10
Rum	481 17 0
All other spirits	35 14 0
Wine	231 4 6
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	15 0 0
(in bottle)	41 5 3
Tobacco and snuff	268 4 0
Coffee and chicory	87 6 8
Pilotage	116 9 4
Total	£2311 3 8

The annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Australian Gas-Light Company will be held to-morrow (this day), at two o'clock.

We observe that the Provincial Government of Nelson, New Zealand, have advertised for tenders for debentures to the amount of £13,300, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The tenders for the whole or any part of this sum will be received by the Union Bank up to 3 o'clock on Wednesday, the 31st instant. The debentures will be issued in sums of £100 each, and for a period of ten years from the 1st of July, 1859.

The *Monetary Times* of the 18th June makes the following remarks respecting the East India Company's stock:—

> The position in which the East India Company has been placed by the recent changes in the Government of India is such as to render its movements of great financial importance, seeing that the British Government has made the nation responsible for the redemption of the capital stock of the Company, amounting to £6,000,000 at the rate of 200 per cent., making the redemption money £12,000,000. This redemption, however, was subject to two conditions, namely, that it was to be paid off in 1874 by the accumulations of what is known as the "Security Fund" at compound interest; or, in the event of the governing power of India being taken out the hands of the East India Company, the proprietors of the stock could demand redemption by giving twelve months' notice. A meeting was held on Wednesday at the East India House, at which Mr. Crawshay moved a resolution for the purpose of considering the "advisability of making application to Parliament for the redemption of the dividend before the right to claim such redemption should expire, on the 1st September next.
>
> Mr Crawshay supported his motion by what is certainly an error in reference to the security of the dividend, when he stated that there must first be a surplus in India before the Company could claim payment; for the law has secured the dividend upon the Stock of the Company as a *first* charge upon the Revenues of India. We cannot see, therefore, the policy or the advantage to be gained by the immediate redemption of the Company's Stock, inasmuch as it is secured by an accumulating fund that would accomplish the thing itself in about 20 years, and while it can now be sold in the market at 218 to 220 per cent. This "Security Fund," which was formed out of an investment of £2,000,000 of the assets of the Company, now amounts to £4,984,036 12s 6d, and cost in the purchase £4,559,272 9s; the investment being as follows:—
>
> | | | |
> |---|---|---|
> | In Consols | £736,420 2 3 | £699,418 0 3 |
> | In Three per Cents. Reduced | 4,247,616 10 3 | 3,859,854 8 9 |
> | | £4,984,036 12 6 | £4,559,272 9 0 |
>
> We have no doubt that a determination to demand the early redemption of the Company's Stock, would tend at once to the depreciation in the open market. If the prospects of Indian prosperity were of a gloomy character, the case would present a different aspect; but seeing that every year new sources of wealth are being opened, and that English capitalists have felt sufficient confidence to invest more than £40,000,000 in Indian Railways, it is very questionable whether the redemption of the Company's Stock, except by the Fund provided for that purpose, would be a prudent step to be taken by the Court of Directors.

The same journal with reference to the Austrian National Loan says:—

> Austria, in consequence of the war, is again rapidly receding in the financial difficulties in which she has so long been plunged. An imperial decree has been issued, (for it is only by imperialism that such matters can be done) by which the dividends on the "National Loan," contracted to be paid in specie, are, during the continuance of the war, to be paid in *Bank notes*, with an *agio*, or premium of 25 per cent., which is fixed at that rate, until the end of next September. The option, however, is given to the public to request payment in bonds of the Government, which are to be repaid at the end of five years from the date when the interest on the national loan becomes due, with compound interest, at the rate of 128 gulden for every 100 gulden in specie. So that the public have the option of taking these bonds for the interest now due, or bank-notes at the rate of 125 florins, for every 100 florins.
>
> We need not say that the course which Austria has adopted in reference to this loan may be very soon applied to that portion of its debt which has been accepted in foreign countries; but, however tempting the offer of "*compound interest*" may appear, we should regard it only as a certain step to greater financial difficulties for the nation that ventures to adopt it; and we regard it rather as a preliminary one to promises of a more doubtful character.

DENTISTRY.—(Established 1842.)—The following methods are employed by the Messrs. J. and M. EMANUEL in fixing artificial teeth. First, on the roots of the natural teeth; second, on a plate with clasps; third, with spiral springs; fourth, by atmospheric pressure. The quality of the gold used is twenty carats fine, for rich and poor. The public are cautioned to observe that gold is the only metal which should be employed in connection with artificial teeth, because it is the only one capable of resisting the action of the secretions of the mouth that can be conveniently fused and worked into the various forms required for dental purposes. N.B.—Beware of advertisements where cheapness is the most prominent feature—silver and other spurious alloys are used, and no mechanical skill or time is given to the work. George-street North, near Hunter-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—A most erroneous idea prevails in this country in relation to hemorrhoids, or piles. They are suffered to drain the system of its life-blood, because, forsooth, it is deemed dangerous to meddle with them. Now we undertake to say, that every form of the disease can be expeditiously cured (not merely SUPPRESSED) by the simultaneous use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The former expel the acrid irritating matter which produces the hemorrhage, while the ointment, acting as a balsamic styptic, closes the mouths of the relaxed blood-vessels near the terminus of the intestinal canal, and thus a safe, complete, and permanent cure is achieved.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London; and at 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Mothers, and all who know the perils attending the early years of childhood, will be interested in the following observations by Mr. Thomas Hunt, Vice-President of the Medical Society of London:—"In badly-nourished infants, Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls per day will fatten a young child is truly astonishing. Children like the taste of the Oil, and when it is given them often cry for more."—Dr. de Jongh's Oil is sold only in imperial half-pint, pint, and quart bottles, capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, and to imitate which is felony. Sole agents, ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co., 77, Strand, London. Wholesale agents at Melbourne and Sydney, Messrs. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

SELLING OFF.—Bargains, Bargains, Bargains.—WEIGHT and JOHNSON beg to make known to their town and country friends, and the public generally that they are determined upon selling off the whole of their Winter Stock of DRAPERY, HOSIERY, SLOPS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

This is an opportunity for purchasing real bargains in good and useful drapery, slops, &c, well worthy the attention of buyers.

COME EARLY.

List of a few of the leading goods:—

DRAPERY.

Coburgs in every shade, 3s. 11d. full dress
Figured circassians, 4s. 11d. ditto
French twill, 9½d. per yard
Ditto, equal to French merino, 12½d.
Gala plaids, 12½d.
Large lot dresses, to be cleared at 5s. 11d.
Glazed linings 2¾d.
A large lot of winter mantles will be sold at half-price
Washing print, 1s. 11½d. the full dress
Hoyle's cambric, 2s. 7½d. ditto
Welsh flannel, all wool, 9½d. per yard
Saxony ditto, 1s. 3½d. ditto
Long cloths, 2¾d. ditto
Very superior ditto, 3s. 11d. per dozen
Large blankets, 8s. 9d. the pair
White counterpanes, 3s. 11d.
Large size quilts, 5s. 11½d.
Damask, 2 yards wide, 1s. 4½d.
Ditto tablecloths, large size, 2s. 7½d.
Table napkins, all linen, 7s. 9d. per dozen
Nursery diapers, 12 squares, 2s. 6d.
Sheeting, 2 yards wide, 8½d. per yard
Dowlas sheets, 3s. 11d. pair
Brown holland, very stout, 4½d. per yard
Furniture prints, 3½d. ditto
Dimity, 4½d. ditto
Huckaback, all linen, 7½d. ditto
Russia towelling, ditto, 4½d. ditto
Stout watered moreens, 12½d.
Cotton tick, 4½d.
Large lot of wool sleeves, armlets, caps, boas, &c., &c., all at 4½d
Scarlet sleeves, 10½d
Wool gauntlets, 7½d.
Ermine ditto, 2s. 9d.
French kid gloves, 1s. 4½d.
Silk neck ties, 9½d.
Coutille stays, 2s. 6d.
Ditto patent busks, 3s. 9d.
Bonnet ribbon, 5½d.
Cap fronts, 9d.
Dress caps, 1s. 3d.
Ladies' wool scarfs, 9½d.
White cotton socks, 1½d.
Women's white cotton hose, 4½d.
Evans's crochet cotton (200 yards) 2s. per dozen
Patent ditto 100 yards, 3½d.

CLOTHING, &c.

Shepherd plaid coats, 11s. 9d.
Fancy doeskin ditto, 16s. 9d.
Black cloth ditto, 12s. 9d.
Mohair ditto, 13s. 2d.
Moleskin trousers, 4s. 10½d.
Gambroon ditto, 6s. 11d.
Fancy doeskin ditto, 9s. 6d.
Super ditto, 12s. 6d.
Black satin vests, 5s. 11d.
Fancy doeskin ditto, 6s. 11d.
Moire antique ditto, 8s. 10½d.
Crimean shirts, 6s. 11d.
White ditto, 2s. 10½d.
Regatta ditto, 2s. 9½d.
French-front ditto, 3s. 5½d.
Lambswool vests, 1s. 11½d.
Cotton and merino ditto, 1s. 10½d.
Ditto ditto pants, 1s. 11d.
Cotton socks, 3½d
Boys' tweed tunic caps, 4s. 9d.
Cloth caps, 1s. 6½d.
Superior ditto, 1s. 11d.
Men's felt hats, 2s. 11d.
Paris silk ditto, 10s. 9d., worth 21s.
Panama hats, 3s. 11d.
Men's cotton braces, 4½d.
Ditto indiarubber, 9½d.
Welsh flannel singlets, 3s. 11d.
Plain jumpers, 2s. 11d.
Serge drawers, 2s. 11d.
Black silk ties, 1s. 3½d.
China matting, 9½d. per yard
Yard wide carpet, 11½d.
Stair ditto, 9½d.,
Drugget, 1s., 1½ yards wide.
TENTS, TENTS, TENTS, made to order, and a large stock always on hand.

WEIGHT and JOHNSON, Liverpool and London House, 249 and 251, Pitt-street, two doors south Victoria Theatre.

NEW GOODS, ex Centurion and Mail Steamer Bombay. We have much pleasure in announcing the receipt of the following goods for the spring trade, viz.:—

Parasols
Ribbons
Gloves
Norwich dresses
Collars and sleeves
Lace Goods
Silks
Shawls
Mantles

The whole of the above goods are now landed and on view.

FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES, Victoria House, 122 and 124, Pitt-street.

FRENCH AND BRITISH SILKS, ex Mail Steamer Bombay.—FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES have much pleasure in informing their numerous patrons, and the ladies of Sydney and suburbs generally, that they have received, ex the above late arrival, their Spring Silks, which they are now exhibiting, and respectfully invite an inspection of these goods.

Victoria House, 122 and 124, Pitt-street.

NEW MANTLES.—FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES have just opened, ex Mail Steamer Bombay, 10 cases of New Mantles, comprising all the newest and most fashionable shapes lately introduced both in Paris and London, in the following materials, viz.:—

Check spun silks
White and buff tussore silks
Zebra ditto ditto
Fancy melton
Llama wool
Fancy net and lace
Applique
Rich French glacé
Moiré antique, &c.

Victoria House, 122 and 124, Pitt-street.

PER LATE ARRIVALS.—G. CHISHOLM and CO have just opened several cases of NEW and RICH GOODS, viz.:—

EMBROIDERED white muslin robes with tucks, double skirts and flounces, of the newest style and pattern
White and black lace dresses
Falls, collars, sleeves and sets, complete
Rich evening and walking silks
Irish poplins, in tartan plaids and check patterns
And sundry shades in plain glaces
Opera cloaks, the latest style
Several novelties in trimmings, fringes, and quilled ribbon
Steel slips, various descriptions.

275, Pitt-street.

FLOORCLOTHS, FLOORCLOTHS, CARPETS, CARPETS.—Buy your Carpets at PARKER and BATES', the cheapest house in Sydney. London Carpet and Floorcloth Warehouse, next Purkis and Lambert's, 365, George-street.

PARKER and BATES, proprietors.

WIRE ROPE, now landed, all sizes (galvanized). MITCHELL and CO.

EX MAIL STEAMER BOMBAY.—According to previous announcement, the undersigned have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public that they have opened and marked off one of the choicest selections of silks ever imported.

PLAIN GLACES, in all shades, wide width,

Brown
Drab
Violet
Napoleon
Pomona
Sky
Crimson
Pink
Islay.

BROWN SILK VELVET
BLACK GLACE SILKS, from 3s. 3d. the yard, wide width
A few choice striped and checked silks, in elegant taste
Checked and brocaded flounced silk robes, in great variety
BLACK SILKS, £1 12s. 6d., £1 15s. 6d., £1 17s. 6d., £1 19s., and £2 2s. the full dress

These are good value, and purchased prior to the advance in silks.

Black Paraphanton, an excellent wearing silk
Black gros d'orlande
Black gros d'Afrique
The NEW IMPERATRICE, a style lately patronized by her Majesty
A few choice styles in flounced robes, commencing at £3 15s. 6d. the full dress, 18 and 20 yards.

THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO,
George and Barrack streets.

IN ADDITION to the above, a choice variety of novelties in MANTLES may be noticed, comprising

The Gowern
Isabelle
Cameron
Coquette
Nimrod
Delamere
Japanese
Suez.

THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO.,
George and Barrack streets.

EX MAIL STEAMER BOMBAY.—

Open and ready for inspection:

CAMBRIC MUSLIN SLEEVES and COLLARS, richly embroidered and trimmed with ribbon and real Valenciennes lace
BOOK MUSLIN, ditto ditto
LAPPETS and NECKTIES, in black and white Maltese lace
Coiffeurs, in real and imitation black lace
The NEW VIOLETTE COIFFEUR
BLOND and SOUFFLE FALLS, trimmed with ribbon, from 15d. each
The NEW BLOND FALL, trimmed with coloured Maltese lace (circular shape)
Rich bonnet ribbons, in the newest styles and most fashionable colours
Black crape and mourning bonnet ribbons
Neck ribbons, in moiré chenie, and chintz brocades
The NEW GARNITURE SASH RIBBON, shaded check
PARASOLS, in all colours, with deep fringes, ivory handles
The MARCHIONESS Parasol, quite new and very choice
Large silk parasols (without fringes), in brown, dark blue, drab, green, and black
Sun shades, in light and dark colours
Trimmings in every variety of pattern and shade
Fringes, plain and spaced, all colours
Ditto black and white, in all widths, plain and crimped
Fashionable plumes for ladies bonnets and hats.

THOMPSON, SYMOND, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

FLOORCLOTHS! FLOORCLOTHS!! FLOORCLOTHS!!!—The best and most extensive stock of superior well-seasoned FLOORCLOTHS in the colony, in every variety of pattern, at JOHN HILL, junior, and SON, importers, Australian Furniture Warehouse, No. 100, King-street, Sydney.

NEW GOODS, just opened, received ex Siam, and other late arrivals.—JOHN HILL, junior, and SON have now on view, at their Warehouse, in King-street, the following new goods.

Handsome mahogany wardrobes, with plate glass fronts
Drawing-room sofas and lounges of the newest and best designs, with easy chairs to match
Drawing-room and dining-room chairs, various patterns
Loo, card, and occasional tables, in walnut and rosewood
First-class telescope dining-tables, with screws
Pedestal writing tables, mahogany and oak hall chairs
Whatnots, in walnut and rosewood
Invalid chairs, superior quality; double and single perambulators, with and without hoods
Handsome hall lamps
Fancy tables, table mats, and Chinese clothes baskets
Brussels and tapestry carpets, handsome hearth rugs, and door slips
Cocoa fibre door mats, gig wool mats
Coir and China matting, various widths, and floorcloths in every variety of pattern.

The whole, together with their extensive stock of English and colonial manufactured furniture, will be sold at low prices, in order to make room for further shipments daily expected to arrive.

JOHN HILL, junior, and SON, cabinetmakers and importers, Australian Furniture Warehouse, 100, King-street, Sydney.

CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—Double and Single PERAMBULATORS, with and without hoods, at JOHN HILL, junior, and SON, importers, Australian Furniture Warehouse, 100, King-street, Sydney.

GILLAM'S SUPERIOR TABLE KNIVES.—JOSEPH GILLAM, manufacturer of every description of cutlery, respectfully invites buyers to inspect his stock of ivory, stag, and black table knives, with best argentine plated forks and patent roller steels.

GILLAM'S SUPERIOR RAZORS.—JOSEPH GILLAM has on view a splendid assortment of colonial-made RAZORS; likewise made expressly to his order—Rodgers' Old English Razor, Mappin's lancet-edge razor. Mechi's silver-steel razor, Heifor's hollow-ground razor. JOSEPH GILLAM, cutler, (late R. Lamb), 394, George-street, near the Post Office.

L. AND S. SPYER and CO. have on SALE, Byass' ale and porter, new label

Worthington's ale, Dunbar's ale and porter
Rum, 10 and 30 o.p., brandy
Hill and Ledger's bottled fruits, jar salt in casks
Oatmeal in 1 and 2 cwt. barrels, mustard in tins
Boiled and raw linseed oil in 5 gallon drums, turpentine
Colza oil, superior sample, in 5 and 10 gallon drums
Dunlop cheese, Price's and Neva candles
Cases No. 1 white lead in 14, 28, and 56 lb. kegs
Oakum, seaming, roping, and shop twine
Skein and box cord, spunyarn, woollashing
Gas piping, yarn, log, and lead lines
Woolpacks 10 lb., three-bushel bags
Dry colours all kinds, glue, putty, litharge
Patent driers, bright varnish, sulphur
Nitric acid, carraway seeds, quicksilver, gum arabic
Tartaric acid, carbonate of soda, soda crystals
Galvanised iron buckets, tin plates, zinc
Louis Braun's drab shell hats, various shapes
Best Oxford candlewick, in half-pound balls
Horse-hair, Dipper chair webbing
Three-legged pots, sad irons, bullock chains
Window glass, from 10 x 8 to 36 x 24
I.N.E. and saloon matches, in 25 gross cases.

Wynyard-square, 17th August.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly ON HAND—

Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.

And every article requisite on a station.

JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

CORN SHELLERS, to Thrash and Clean 150 Bushels per day. Also,

Ploughs, scarifiers, winnowing machines
Horse power thrashing machine
Wood and cane seat chairs, 1-dozen cases
Office and rocking chairs
Clocks—every variety imported
Children's dining and low chairs

HEBBLEWHITE, corner of Pitt and Park streets.

CITY PLASTER and CEMENT STORE.—Slates, Lead, Fire-bricks, Guttering, Granite Flagging, Chimney-pieces, &c.; flagging for verandah; slating battens, shingles, sheet zinc. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

POWDER.—Course Grained Bright Blasting; also, FF and FFF, in lbs., half lbs., and loose, suitable for the Island trade. DONALDSON, GRAHAM, and CO., 108, Pitt-street.

SPRING PLANTING.—Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, &c., of every description, suitable for spring planting.

Orders for the interior, and for export, executed with care, punctuality, and dispatch.

Australian seeds in large variety.

The trade treated with on most liberal terms.

SHEPHERD and CO., Darling Nursery, Sydney.

FOR SALE, Liverpool Coarse Salt. H. BELL, Pitt-street.

PIANOFORTE.—A very superior and remarkably fine brilliant-toned Rosewood Cottage, 7½ octaves: price 40 guineas, with music stool. Any person wanting a good instrument apply at 124, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

EMPTY CASES (Pianoforte) for SALE, at HURFORD'S Pianoforte Warehouse, Castlereagh-street.

MUSIC and Furniture VANS, by the hour or contract. HURFORD, pianoforte maker, Castlereagh-st.

BILLIARD TABLE.—A good Billiard Table Wanted. Second-hand, if in perfect order. DANGAR, GILCHRIST, and CO., 88, Clarence-street.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES, reduced to 65s. At F. R. ROBINSON'S, 486, George-street.

FOR SALE, Mr. Hay's COTTAGE, Peacock's Point, Balmain. Apply on the premises.

WANTED, cash purchasers for well assorted JAM, in splendid condition, 13s. 6d. dozen; Golden Sherry, really choice, 25s. dozen; London Stout, equal to any in Sydney, 8s. 6d. dozen; Bass' Ale, 10s. 6d.; Patras Currants, 5½d. per lb. G. GRIFFITHS, 7, Jamison-st.

ORANGES.—From 1 to 60,000 dozen of good sound Oranges, fit for export. Apply to JAMES TAMSETT, Baulkham Hills.

OATEN HAY.—Best Launceston, landing ex Prairie, FOR SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-st.

CHILDREN'S Indiarubber Forehead COMBS.—150 dozen just unpacked, at M'MAHON'S, 410, George-st.

INDIARUBBER COMBS, in great variety, wholesale and retail, at M'MAHON'S, 410, George-street.

EAGLE BRAND TOBACCO.—For SALE, by the undersigned, 50 half-tierces, just received per Ocean Rover. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

COAL.—Genuine A. A. Company's, carefully picked and screened; Charcoal, Coke, Billet and Cut Wood, Lime, Hay, Corn, Chaff, and Bran—delivered on the shortest notice. J. P. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

COAL, COAL, COAL, and every description of Fuel, of best quality and lowest prices, may be obtained at SHOOBERT'S Wharf, Sussex-street, a few yards south of Market-street.

COAL and WOOD YARD, Circular Quay.—ROBERT FISHER begs to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a depot for the sale of coal, wood, and other fuel, and that he will be happy to supply families with the best quality on the most reasonable terms. R. FISHER, Circular Quay. N.B.—Free goods of every description stored and sold on commission.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS and others.—STONE LIME for SALE in any quantity. HENRY THOMPSON, Camden.

BALMAIN FUEL DEPOT.—COALS, best Newcastle screened, Wood, &c., at Sydney prices. PERDRIAU and CO.

BALMAIN STORES.—On SALE, New Zealand Potatoes, Hay, Corn, and Bran. PERDRIAU and CO.

BALMAIN STORES.—On SALE, White Lead, best 14, 28 and 56 packages; Colza Oil, in 5 gallon drums; Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, Colours, &c. PERDRIAU and CO.

BOXES.—TO SOAP and CANDLE MAKERS, Wine Merchants, Cordial Manufacturers, and Exporters.—A large stock of every size always on hand, at reduced rates. W. FAIRFAX and SON, Branch Timber Yard, Bathurst-street, opposite the new Cathedral.

TURNERY of every description and design. W. FAIRFAX and SON, Bathurst-street, opposite the new Cathedral.

AMERICAN DOORS and Sashes. MOSES MOSS, Wynyard-lane.

TOZER'S PRIME MESS BEEF, in barrels; Irish Pork in barrels. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

MILK-WALK and five COWS for SALE. Apply at the Tradesman's Arms, Norton-street, Glebe.

HORSES.—FOR PRIVATE SALE

One chesnut gelding, good in gig and saddle, very quiet, and used to town work
One bay ditto, ditto, rather heavier
One bay pony, mare, good in saddle.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS, auctioneers, &c., Sussex-street.

GARLAND and BINGHAM have for SALE, "Yabtree," a splendid RUN on the Murrumbidgee, lightly stocked, but capable of carrying 2500 head of cattle or 12,500 sheep. 115, York street.

CATTLE STATION.—GARLAND AND BINGHAM have for SALE one of the very best Cattle Stations on the Lower Murrumbidgee.

115, York-street

STATIONS WITHOUT STOCK.—GARLAND AND BINGHAM have for SALE a great number of Stations, without stock, situated in the Southern and Western Districts, at moderate prices and easy terms.

115, York-street.

TO CAPTAINS and SHIPPERS.—GARLAND and BINGHAM, sole agents for Messrs. Elliott, Porter and Co.—Prime Mess Beef, cured expressly for use on long voyages. None but prime pieces, and packed in English timber. Now used by all the principal lines of shipping trading here. 115, York-street.

REDFERN.—To be SOLD, a bargain, a Four-roomed HOUSE, on the Lachlan Estate. Apply to Mr. JUDD.

FIRST-CLASS FATTENING RUN.—For SALE by the undersigned, a first-class Fattening STATION in the Wellington District, having ten miles frontage to the Lachlan River (the back country well watered), together with 2000 (more or less) cattle. The homestead and principal improvements stand on 320 acres of purchased land. There are other substantial improvements on the run, and the station is considered one of the best fattening runs on the Lachlan.

For further particulars apply to RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings, George-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.—THE WINDSOR FERRY.—The Commissioners of the Windsor Road Trust (under the authority of the Government) will, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-house, Windsor, cause a lease of the dues to arise from the Windsor Ferry, for three years, commencing from the 1st day of November next, to be sold by public auction.

The lessee will be required to find a suitable punt and ferry boat, such punt to be forty-four feet in length (exclusive of the flaps), and fifteen feet in width, and both are to become the property of the Commissioners at the expiration of the lease.

Also the lessee and two responsible persons to be approved of by the Commissioners, will be required to enter into a bond, in double the amount of the rent, and a warrant of attorney for the due observance and performance of the conditions of the lease, and punctual payment of the rent, by equal monthly instalments.

Further information may be obtained from the undersigned, at his office, George-street, Windsor.

WILLIAM WALKER, Secretary W. R. T.

August 8th, 1859.

Martyns Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c. are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Heavy Draught Entire.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Woods to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock,

"Farmer," a very fine grey draught entire, 4 years old got by the imported horse "Champion," out of a, very fine heavy draught mare.

Now to be seen at the Bazaar.

Thoroughbred Stallion, "Caliph."
Cart ditto, "Windsor."

BURT and Co. are instructed by Messrs. J. and W. Macarthur, Camden Park, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY (Wednesday), at 12 o'clock, positively without reserve,

Grey colt, "Caliph," by "Crab" out of "Cassandra"
Bay cart stallion, "Windsor," 6 years old, by "Sir Hercules," dam imported mare, "Barnbury."

Phaeton Horse.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,

A brown phaeton horse, thoroughly staunch and quiet, and has been used as tandem leader.

Lady's Grey Mare.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11,

A lady's grey mare, thoroughly broken, and perfectly quiet.

Grey Cob.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,

A handsome grey cob; has been used to harness, and up to any weight.

"Kildare," Coaching Stallion.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock,

"Kildare," a bay coaching stallion, 5 years old, 16 hands high, by "Horncastle" out of a Clydesdale mare.

THIS DAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,

Cart stallion "Windsor," no reserve
Thorough bred stallion "Caliph," no reserve
Brown phaeton horse
Grey colt, up to weight
Bay pony from Maitland
Bay trotting horse from ditto
30 horses, consisting of heavy draught and light harness
Dogcarts, gigs, trucks, drays, &c.

Unbroken Horses.
In the Cattle Market Yards.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, in the Cattle Market Yards, on THURSDAY next, at 2 o'clock,

20 very superior colts, bred near Muswellbrook, all large powerful active horses, from 15 to 16 hands, suited for carriage work, and weight carriers. There are also 3 or 4 well bred mares.

Young Horses, from Kiama.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Price, of Kiama, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,

10 choice young horses and mares, in good condition, well broken to saddle, some to harness, and fit for immediate use.

Berry's Shoalhaven Horses.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, in a few days, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets,

A choice lot of well-broken young horses, from the noted stud of Alexander Berry, Esq., Shoalhaven.

Produce Sale.

THIS DAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at the Produce Auction Mart, Sussex-street, in lots to suit buyers,

Consignments of
Lucerne and oaten hay
Maize, barley, bran
Bacon, honey, &c.

Terms, cash.

Pleasure Boat.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, on the new Market Wharves, THIS DAY, 17th August, at half-past 11 o'clock,

The well-known pleasure boat "Tally Ho," with sails, &c., complete.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

Ketch "Elizabeth Ann."
Without reserve.
On account of those concerned.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at the Market Wharves (where she now lies), THIS DAY, the 17th August, at half-past 11 o'clock,

The well-known and faithfully-built ketch "Elizabeth Ann," with all her gear, inventory, sails, anchors, dingy, &c.

She is about four years old, and will carry 5000 to 6000 feet of timber.

Terms, cash.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, August 17th, at 11 o'clock,

A quantity of unredeemed pledges, consisting of plate, watches, jewellery, and wearing apparel.

Terms, cash.

Highly important Auction Sale of Sixty Packages of Boots and Shoes, from the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs. J. Davies and Sons.

Positive unreserved Sale.

To Country Buyers, Shippers, Storekeepers, Boot and Shoe Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co. to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 18th August, 1859, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Sixty packages of boots and shoes, from the well-known manufactory of Messrs. J. Davies and Sons, comprising

Gents' stout calf jockey boots
Ditto ditto wellington boots
Ditto ditto prince's ditto
Ditto best memel mock balmorals
Ditto stout ditto
Men's stout waterproof mining boots
Ditto light calf bluchers
Ditto stout kip bluchers, smooth bradded
Youths' and boys' kip lace boots
Ditto blucher ditto
Ditto light calf oxonian shoes
Children's cloth boots, welts, E.S., T.P.H.
Ditto patent calf shoes and straps
Men's Brussels carpet slippers, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Brass and Iron Bedsteads.
From the celebrated House of Peyton and Peytons.
To Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, August 19th, 1859, at 11 o'clock prompt.

An invoice of Peyton and Peytons' brass and iron bedsteads.

Terms at sale.

Magnificent Collection of Works of Art.
Sculptured Marbles, embracing Groups, Statuettes, Busts, Vases, Fonts, Models of Animals, &c., by Artists of acknowledged merit, from the celebrated Classic originals in the Galleries of Rome, Naples, and Florence.
To the Lovers of the Fine Arts, Connoisseurs, and others.
Positively without Reserve.
A Costly Consignment of Classical Italian Sculpture, direct from Leghorn.

JOHN G. COHEN respectfully announces that he has received instructions to sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, August 24th, 1859, at 11 o'clock punctually,

A valuable and costly stock of the finest classical Italian sculpture, finished by artists of the highest standing.

On view at the Rooms, on MONDAY, August 22nd.

Further particulars will duly appear.

Terms, at sale.

Ford's Glassware.
To Country Buyers, Storekeepers, Earthenware and Glassware Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on an early day,

An invoice of Ford's glassware.

Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 18th August, 1859.

☞ At Stores of Messrs. Anderson, Brothers, Circular Quay.

A very superior Shipment of Pianofortes, under positive directions for Sale, to close Consignment.

Pianofortes.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Anderson, Brothers, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 18th August, at 11 o'clock,

A very superior assortment of pianos, &c.,
Cottage pianos, double circular Grecian fronts, in rosewood
Cottage pianos, in rosewood, victoria fronts
Semi-cottage square, Grecian fronts
Cottage pianos in rosewood, Grecian fronts, by Collard
Cottage square pianos, Grecian fronts

N.B.—All these splendid instruments are by the most celebrated makers, and have all the recent improvements.

Terms at sale

THURSDAY, 18th August.

At the Stores of Messrs. Anderson, Brothers, and Co., Circular Quay.
Important Sale of
Chinaware
Toilet Sets, &c.
☞ To close consignments.

CHATTO and HUGHES are instructed by Messrs. Andersen, Brothers, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 18th August, at 11 o'clock,

34 crates, comprising a very excellent assortment of the above goods, comprising

China bowls and saucers, Dresden bowls
Muffins, eggs, butterstand, sugars, and creams
Plates, dishes, &c, in complete sets
Same assortment, varied patterns
Elegant toilet sets, complete
Emperor Elden
Albion Greek, &c.
Ewers, basins, &c.
Hand basins
Soap boxes, brush trays, &c.

Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 19th August.

☞ At the Stores, at the rear of the Auction Rooms.
An account of whom it may concern.
Ex Rachel, from London.
Corrugated Iron
Plain Sheets.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Stores, at the rear of the Sale Rooms, on FRIDAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,

On account of whom it may concern.

DG over G,
1-6—6 cases, each about 20 cwt., corrugated iron, assorted lengths, 6 to 8 feet
7-11—5 cases, each about 20 cwt., plain sheets 26 guage 72 x 24
ECW over §
2 cases corrugated iron, 6 and 7 feet
2 cases plain sheets, 24 guage, 22 x 24

All more or less damaged by sea-water.

Terms, cash.

Patent Safety, Horse, and Harness.
Sale, THIS DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his new Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 17th, at 11 o'clock, by order of a gentleman,

One handsome daple grey gelding, 6 years old, in excellent condition, subject to a satisfactory trial
One patent safety, in good order
One set of strong harness. Also
Horses and carts
Saddles and harness, &c.

No reserve.

Household Furniture, &c.

MR. J. M. HUGHES will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, as above, surplus furniture, &c., on the premises, Barley Mow Yard, Park-street.

Terms, cash.

Ironmongery, Groceries, Furniture, Wooden Shop, &c.

MR. J. M. HUGHES is instructed to sell by public auction, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, near the Settlers' Arms, Newtown Road, South Sydney,

Stock-in-trade of ironmongery, groceries, household furniture; also a wooden shop, with corrugated iron roof, to be removed from the ground.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

Clothing, Watches, Firearms, Boots, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

5 trunks clothing, &c.
Gold and silver watches
Brooches, rings, bracelets, &c.
Double and single guns and pistols
Men's colonial-made blucher boots
Boys' boots and shoes
Boys' belts, merino vests, guernseys, &c.

Terms, cash.

New and Choice Drapery, Slops, &c., now landing, from the Lord Raglan, Namoi, Centurion, &c.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.
On THURSDAY, 18th,
FRIDAY, 19th.
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above days, at their Rooms, Pitt-street,

115 packages new and seasonable drapery, slops, &c.

Terms liberal.

☞ Continuation of Mr. George Lecky's Sale, THIS DAY, Wednesday, commencing at 10 o'clock.

For Imperative Sale. Important to all Classes of Buyers.
To Toy Dealers, Musical Instrument Makers, Stationers, Perfumers, General Dealers, and others, &c, &c.

Mr. George Lecky's Entire Stock-in-Trade, unquestionably the best assortment in Sydney. Also,
The Household Furniture, Shop Fixtures, Fittings, &c.
At 356, George-street, opposite Bown's Fire Station.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises of Mr. Lecky, No. 356, George-street, opposite Bown's Fire Station, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely,

Mr. Lecky's superior and entire stock-in-trade, consisting of

A large assortment of toys
Alexander's flutinas, violins
Flutes, by Blackman, pegs and bridges
Instruction books, Rodger's cutlery
Brushware and combs, perfumery
Books and stationery
Elegantly bound Church Services and Prayers
Valentines, China and porcelain ornaments
Jewellery, Wesley's Bibles and Hymn Books
A great variety of wax dolls, &c., &c. Also,
The jewellers' show cases, glass cases, counters, gas fittings, fixtures, and fittings, and
The household furniture and effects.

N.B.—The trade and others would study their own interest by attending the sale, as Mr. Lecky's stock-in-trade is well-known to be one of the best selected in Sydney.

Terms, cash.

1lb. Jams
Bottled Fruits
Arrowroot
Confectionary
Starch
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Siam, ——, master, from London.
Damaged.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

HW & Co.
9 cases Barnes, Morgan, and Co.'s jams, each 3 dozen 1 lb. tins
8 ditto ditto, bottled fruits, each 2 dozen
GS in diamond over HS,
1 case West India arrowroot
1 ditto Weatherspoon's confectionary, 12 14 lb. tins.
1 ditto Glenfield patent starch.

Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.
1lb. Jams
Bottled Fruits
Pint Pickles
Lescher's Starch.
From the celebrated houses of Lewis, Watkins, and Co.; Barnes, Morgan, and Co.
Now landing ex "Siam" and "Norma."

Day of sale, WEDNESDAY, the 17th Instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction at their Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

50 cases Barnes, Morgan, and Co.'s 1lb. tins jams, each 3 dozen
20 ditto ditto bottled fruits, each 2 dozen
20 ditto Lewis, Watkins, and Co.'s pint pickles, each 2 dozen
50 ditto Lescher's starch, 1lb. packets.

Terms at sale.

Coffee
White Herrings
Pint Pickles
Vinegar, &c, &c.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

50 bags coffee
40 cases Dunn's white herrings
80 ditto Feast's pint pickles
65 ditto Champion's quart vinegar, each 2 dozen.
Also, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
On account of various ships,
80 hogsheads draught ale and porter.

Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores.
On account of whom it may concern; ex Norma, from ——.
Damaged.
For Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

H S in diamond, and W,
20 cases Lewis Watkins and Co.'s quart vinegar, each dozen
20 ditto ditto ditto ditto, each 2 dozen
19 ditto ditto bottled fruits, each 2 dozen.

Terms, cash.

Soda Crystals.
To Grocers, Speculators, Storekeepers, and others.

For Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Ex Norma,
10 tons soda crystals.

Terms at sale.

Oatmeal.
For Positive Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, 17th instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

40 barrels oatmeal, just landed.

Terms at sale.

Superior Bottled Sherry.

For Unreserved Sale—WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

BR over 88, over G—
16 cases superior bottled sherry, each 3 dozen
DR over S—
5 cases ditto ditto, each 3 dozen
31 ditto ditto ditto, each 2 dozen.

Without reserve.

Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and other
Currants
Figs
Imperial Plums
Barcelona Nuts
Soft Shell Almonds
Jordan ditto.
For positive unreserved sale, now landing.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have ceived instructions from the importe by auction, at their Rooms, 214, George-s DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Ex Lady Elma Bruce,
N in diamond,
Nos. 1-23—23 barrels currants, each about 3 c
24-43—20 barrels Barcelona nuts
44-52—10 barrels soft shell almonds, each 1 cwt.
54-59— 6 cases, each 12 glass jars, imp plums, each 7 lbs.
60— 1 case best Jordan almonds, 10 boxes, each about 25 lb
61-63— 3 cases best selected figs, 100 4lb. boxes.

Terms at sale.

The above are all new goods, and being for positive reserved sale, the trade are particularly request attend.

Bottled Sherry.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Aallatour, Ackersteyn, master, from Lond

Day of Sale—WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM will sell auction, at their Rooms, 214, George- THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o' precisely,

K&Co in oblong—
89 cases bottled sherry, each 1 dozen.

Terms, cash.

Tennent's Ale
Ditto Porter.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Country Buyers, others.
Now Landing.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have ceived instructions from the importers; by auction, at their Rooms, 214, George-street, DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

50 casks Tennent's ale, each 4 dozen
25 ditto ditto porter, 4 ditto.

Terms at sale.

Surplus Stores.
Ex Queen of England.
For Auction Sale on Lamb's Wharf,

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the 19th instant.

Flour
Oatmeal
Peas
Rice
Preserved Potatoes
Lime Juice
Suet, &c, &c., &c.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM hav ceived instructions to sell by auction Lamb's Wharf, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON 19th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt,

53 barrels flour
14 ditto oatmeal
19 ditto peas
13 tins preserved potatoes
3 barrels molasses
100 gallons lime juice
8 barrels slush
7 ditto suet
6 bags rice
4 casks preserved beef, each 86 6-lb. tin
1 cask desiccated milk
10 boxes raisins
Jars chloride lime, &c.
Tinware
Coppers
Kids, buckets. Also,
Empty flour barrels
9 and 3 gallon kegs
70 water casks, 2 and 3
R. and J. Brown's patent cooking apparatu
Shooks, and
Emigrants fittings; also,
1 new life-boat, with Clifford's patent lo apparatus, &c., &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.

To Hotelkeepers and others.
Two Glass Chandeliers
One Bronze ditto.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will auction, at their Mart, George-stre DAY, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,

Two superior cut-glass chandeliers
One bronze lacquered gas slide ditto.

Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 17th August.

To Jewellers, Watchmakers, and others.
Superior Lot of Gold Jewellery
Gold and Silver Watches.
For Positive and Unreserved Sale.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by tion, at their Mart, George-stree DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Without reserve,

A superior lot of jewellery, as under,

BROOCHES.

Fine gold London-made armendine, carbuncle, amethyst, cameos, box and glass, forget- yellow topaz
Plated brooches, assorted patterns.

SUNDRIES.

Gold shirt studs
Plated ditto
Fine gold earrings, baby's silver coral
Gold and silver pencil cases
Fine gold tops, gold and ruby shirt studs, in ca
Enamel, pearl, and fine gold lockets, London-m
Solid gold gent's signet rings, best quality
Elegant large size sapphire and gold rings
Ladies' fine gold ring, pearl and real stones
India silver opium pipe
Gold brooches (horse shoe and drum).

WATCHES.

Gold hunting chronometer
Open face silver English levers, capped and jewel
Gold hunting horizontal geneva
Silver geneva levers, 13 holes, jewelled
English silver, horizontal, and verge watches.

WATCH MATERIALS.

Gold spades, moons, and fleur-de-lis hands
Pairs spade hands and cards, assorted hands
Jewellers' silver foil, for stones
1 pair watchmakers' turns.

Terms, cash.

☞ The above are for sale without reserve, other articles sent for sale this day will not be unless for unreserved sale.

THIS DAY.

Superior Set of Gold Scales
Case Watch Glasses.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will auction, at their Mart, George-stre DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Lot of superior gold scales, weighs 8lb. down
1 case 16 gross assorted watch glasses.

Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.

To Fancy-ware Dealers, Perfumers, Music-Sellers, others.
To close accounts.

At two o'clock THIS AFTERNOON.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will auction, at their Mart, George-stree DAY, at two o'clock prompt,

Fine rosewood flutinas, 8, 10, 12, 14 key
Tooth, nail, and shaving brushes
Cloth and hat ditto
Pomades, scents, hair oils
Stained dressing combs
India-rubber combs
Superior money-bags
Portemonnaies, china toy sets
Gilt portemonnaies, dressed dolls
Crying babies.

Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.

To Fancy Ware Dealers and others.
Leather Money Bags
Ladies' Bags
5 Boxes Scented Soap,

To be sold at the risk of Mr. Henry Williams, pur sale of the 15th instant.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by tion, at their Mart, George-street, THIS at 2 o'clock prompt,

38 dozen money bags, No. 13,064
39 dozen ditto ditto, No. 17,060
50 dozen ditto ditto, No. 12,059
9 dozen ditto ditto, No. 2335
14 ladies' bags
5 boxes scented soap.

Terms, cash.

No. 59-47. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 16th August, 1859.

Sale of Lease of Public Baths.

NOTICE is hereby given that the City Auctioneer will dispose of the Leases of the two Public Baths in Woolloomooloo Bay, for the period of two years, from the 1st day of September next, on the grounds, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

Particulars of the terms of the leases can be obtained at this office; or from the Auctioneer, at his Rooms, in King-street.

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

To Market Gardeners and others.

CHOICE BLOCK OF LAND, containing 6 Acres, adjoining PATMOORE'S SWAMP, close to the Rocky Point Road, and within a short distance of the Cook's River Dam.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, the 22nd August, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece or parcel of land, by admeasurement 6 acres, situated in the parish of St. George, Botany Bay, and adjoining PATMOORE'S SWAMP, being portion of Mr. William Nicholls' 66-acre block, fronting the road leading from the Koogarah Road to the Beach.

☛ The land in the neighbourhood of Patmoore's Swamp is well known and highly esteemed for its rich productive soil, and is fast being converted into market gardens. The above block, nearly adjoining the Swamp, is well worthy the attention of those seeking land near the city for garden purposes.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
BOTANY-STREET, REDFERN.

SHOP AND DWELLING-HOUSE, Botany-street, late in the occupation of Mr Read, grocer, a few yards beyond the Redfern Hotel, near the Toll-bar.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 19th August, at 11 o'clock,

All that valuable freehold block of land, having about 25 feet frontage to BOTANY-STREET, REDFERN, with a depth of 100 feet, on which is erected a SHOP AND DWELLING-HOUSE, built principally of brick on stone foundations, with slated roof, containing large shop with double front, and fixtures and shelves inside, complete; four rooms, detached kitchen, and servants' room, yard; well of water, small garden, &c., at the rear.

☛ The above is in a capital business position, and in one of the most populous neighbourhoods in Sydney. The premises are adapted for any description of business, and the fixtures are all complete, ready for immediate occupation. Parties in search of a really paying investment, or good business premises, should inspect this property prior to the day of sale.

Terms at sale.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

Two Four-roomed HOUSES, built of Brick and Stone, situate in CHAPEL-LANE, running between PALMER and CROWN STREETS.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 22nd August, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece of land, having a frontage of upwards of 28 feet to Chapel-lane, between Palmer and Crown streets, on which are erected two neat houses, containing each four rooms, with yards, water laid on, &c. at the rear; now let at a very reduced rental of £52 per annum.

☛ *Positive instructions* have been received to sell the above to the highest bidder, and a first-rate opportunity is offered for securing a good and paying investment.

For further particulars apply at the Rooms.

MONDAY, 5th September.

BLUE'S POINT, NORTH SHORE.
GREAT UNRESERVED SALE.
CHUTER'S ESTATE.

The REMAINING unsold Building Sites in this beautifully situated valuable estate, many of which have extensive WATER FRONTAGE to Berry's Bay.

TITLE, Unquestionable. For full particulars of which apply to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., solicitor, Margaret-street.

TERMS, Liberal.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from the proprietors to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 5th September, at 11 o'clock,

The following choice sites on CHUTER'S ESTATE, BLUE'S POINT, NORTH SHORE, being as per plan,

Lots 4 to 6, 20 to 24, 26, 32 to 34, of Section 3, fronting Susannah and Mitchell streets

Lots 35 to 38 of Section 3, fronting the waters of Berry's Bay

Lots 2 to 12 of Section 5, fronting Chuter, Susannah, and Webb streets

Lots 2, 3, 6, and 7 of section 6, and lots 1 to 12 of section 7, fronting Susannah, Thomas, and Dumbarton streets.

Lots 1, 2, and 3 of section 8, having extensive frontage to Berry's Bay.

☛ This is without exception the most favourably situated property on the North Shore.

Overlooking Berry's Bay, and commanding extensive and really beautiful views of Sydney and the Harbour, and being only a few minutes' walk from Blue's Ferry, it could scarcely be possible to select building sites in this delightful suburb enjoying so many advantages.

Plan, showing the subdivisions on view, and further particulars may be obtained at the Rooms.

Lithographic plans will be given to intending purchasers, that they may, without difficulty, select their lots prior to the day of sale.

EXTENSIVE AND IMPORTANT SALE.
VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL PROPERTIES,
COUNTY OF ST. VINCENT.

1280 ACRES, about two miles and a half from BROULEE, and near the Moruya River, KIORA, the estate of JOHN HAWDEN, Esq.; and BOTALLA, the estate of T. S. MORT, Esq.

2134 ACRES, St. George's Basin, near Jervis' Bay, adjoining the properties of Messrs. Flood, Wilson, and Christie, and about twenty-five miles from SHOALHAVEN.

Title unquestionable.
Terms liberal.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 22nd August, at 11 o'clock,

The following selections of choice AGRICULTURAL LAND, in the county of St. Vincent.

LOT 1.—640 ACRES, near Broulee, commencing at the north-west corner of Marshall's 640 acres, bounded on the east by a line 80 chains; on the south, by a line 80 chains to the north-east corner of Flanagan's 2560 acres; on the west, by a line 80 chains; and on the north by a line 80 chains to the north-east corner of Marshall's 640 acres, being the land sold as lot 50 in pursuance of notice of 4th February, 1840.

LOT 2.—640 ACRES, near Broulee, adjoining lot 1, commencing at the north-east corner of Flanagan's 2560 acres, being the land sold as lot 49, in pursuance of notice dated 4th February, 1840.

⁂ These lands were early selections in this noted district, and are about 2½ miles from Broulee, and the same distance from the Moruya River.

LOT 3.—1250 Acres, near St. George's Basin, commencing at the north-west corner 54 chains south, and 80 chains east of the south-west corner of 1072 acres at Wandawandian, and bounded on the west by a line 160 chains, on the south by a line 170 chains to Tallarwalla, on the north by the waters of Tallarwalla, being the land sold as Lot 13, as per notice dated 23rd November, 1839.

LOT 4.—970 Acres, adjoining Lot 3, at St. George's Basin, commencing at the north-west corner on Cow's Creek, and bounded on the west by a line 132 chains, on the south by a line 89 chains, on the east by a line 109 chains to St. George's Basin, and on the north by the waters of that Basin, and by Cow Creek, and being the land sold as Lot 18, in pursuance of notice 23rd November, 1839.

LOT 15.—884 ACRES at St. George's Basin, commencing at Braeal Creek, and bounded on the west by a line 138 chains, on the south by a line 93 chains, on the east and north by the waters of Bherwerree and of St. George's Basin, and by Braeal Creek, being the land sold as lot 23 in pursuance of notice dated 23rd November, 18 9.

⁂ Lots 3, 4, and 5 are all first-class blocks of land close to a navigable river and Jervis Bay, and are distant about 25 miles from Shoalhaven and about 20 miles from Ulladulla.

☛ The attention of capitalists and those in search of SECURE and IMPROVING investments is directed to the important sale of the above really valuable and desirably situate RICH AGRICULTURAL PROPERTIES in the Southern District, close to WATER CARRIAGE.

Plans and full particulars at the Rooms.

NEUTRAL BAY, NORTH SHORE.—STONE-BUILT VERANDAH COTTAGE, containing four rooms, &c., with garden, lying between FELTON and BRAY streets, within ten minutes' walk of the Ferry.

The undersigned, having received positive instructions from the proprietor, Mr. Insley, to sell the above described cottage by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 19th August, at 11 o'clock, invites intending purchasers to inspect the premises prior to the day of sale.

R. P. RICHARDSON.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.—TENTERFIELD STORE.

The undersigned begs to give notice that the sale of the above valuable Country Premises, advertised for the 15th August, is unavoidably postponed until

FRIDAY, the 19th August, at 11 o'clock,

when they will be submitted for public auction, in terms of the advertisement, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street.

R. P. RICHARDSON.

Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs, and Plants, in pots.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th of August, at 11 o'clock,

A choice and extensive collection of worked fruit trees, shrubs, and flowering plants, from the gardens and nursery of Mr. Creswick, and a few fruit trees from other gardens near Sydney, and apple trees from Hobart Town.

Terms, cash.

Fine Carrot Seed.
Just received from Hobart Town.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

16 bags long orange carrot seed, warranted to grow.

Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. Hector Martin.
By order of the Official Assignee.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on the premises, on the North side of Market-street, between Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, the 17th day of August, at half-past 2 o'clock p.m.,

The stock-in-trade, consisting of earthenware, china and glass.

Terms at sale.

Little Norton-street, Surry Hills.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, 25th of August, at 11 o'clock,

Two houses in Norton-street, Surry Hills, near the junction of Fitzroy-street, and on the south side of the property of Mr. Phillips.

The plot of land is all fenced in, having a frontage of 20 feet by a depth of 75 feet. Fronting the street is a neat little cottage, erected of brick, containing three rooms, and let at £20 16s. per year. At the rear of this is another cottage, built of wood, containing two rooms and a small kitchen, occupied by the vendor, Mr. William Shelley.

The two cottages will be sold in one lot. A very desirable purchase for a man of small means.

☛ A large portion of the purchase-money may remain on the property for seven years.

Fairy Hall.

A neat, comfortable five-room Cottage, with kitchen, &c., pleasantly situated on the high ground overlooking Flinton, the residence of Mr. William Dean, and immediately at the rear of Mr. Cape's property, commanding good views of the harbour, North Shore, and the city.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 25th August, at 11 o'clock,

That comfortable verandah cottage, erected of brick and weatherboard, on stone foundations, having a small flower garden in front, known as Fairy Hall, commanding good views of the harbour, the city, Woolloomooloo, &c., with frontage of 23 feet to Gipps-street by a depth of 58 feet to Brodie's-lane. The cottage contains five rooms, with detached kitchen, shed, yard, and out-offices. In good repair.

This is a freehold, and will be sold to the highest bidder.

A person desirous to secure a snug, comfortable house in this healthy and pleasant locality, would do well to inspect the premises and become the purchaser.

Omnibuses pass and repass every half-hour in the day.

Title, satisfactory.—Terms, liberal.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.
Wines
Spirits
Ales, &c.

FRIDAY, 19th instant.

Preliminary Notice.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on the above day, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,

Several invoices of wines, spirits, &c.

Full particulars in to-morrow's issue.

Terms at sale.

Damaged Bottled Beer.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Siam, Wilson, master, from London.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by public auction, on FRIDAY next, 19th instant,

111 casks bottled beer, damaged by sea water, ex Siam.

A in diamond—

426-475-1576-625 - 23 casks Moncl, Cox, and Co.'s pale ale, each 4 dozen

H in diamond, S outside—

4351-4400—21 ditto ditto ditto stout, each 4 dozen

L in diamond, S outside—

751- 800 / 1101-1150 / 1301-1400 } 67 ditto ditto ditto extra or double stout, each 4 dozen.

Terms, cash.

Eastern Produce.

Hysonskin Tea.
Congou,
Ex Crishna.
China Preserves
Coffee.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers, Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve, to close shipment, ex Crishna.

No. 7.—235 chests fine hysonskins
9.—180 ditto ditto ditto
5.—160 ditto ditto ditto
8.—184 ditto ditto ditto
11.—167 ditto ditto ditto
1.—190 ditto finest ditto
79.—180 chest congou
64.—104 ditto ditto
71.—195 ditto ditto
62.—150 half ditto ditto
69.—250 ditto ditto
76.—110 ditto ditto
33.—250 ditto ditto
34.—100 ditto ditto
6 tons Mauritius coffee
170 cases preserved ginger
46 ditto chow chow.

Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores.
Damaged by sea water.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Caldera, Clyma, master, from London.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 18th August, at 11 o'clock.

More or less damaged by sea water.
90 in triangle,
10 cases Whybrow's red herrings, each 2 dozen tins, 3 dozen, slightly damaged
6 ditto ditto ditto, much ditto
4 ditto ditto quart vinegar, each 3 dozen, slightly ditto
4 ditto ditto, each 3 ditto, much ditto
4 ditto half-pint castor oil, each 6 dozen, slightly ditto
2 ditto hair oil, each 6 dozen, much ditto
2 ditto salad oil, ditto 2 ditto, quarts, slightly ditto
2 ditto ditto ditto, ditto 3 ditto, pints, ditto ditto
1 ditto pickles, ditto 3 ditto, ditto, much ditto
2 ditto mustard, ditto 6 ditto, half-lbs., ditto ditto.

Terms, cash.

James Davies' and Son's Boots and Shoes.

Important Unreserved Sale of Three Shipments, consisting of 250 Trunks and Packages of James Davies and Son's Boots and Shoes.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 23rd instant.

FRITH and PAYTEN are favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. R. Towns and Co., to bring to imperative sale, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,

The above shipments of boots and shoes, containing a full assortment of men's, women's, and children's goods.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

By order of Adam Wilson, Esq., Official Assignee
Two Allotments, Town of Hastings, County of Macquarie.

In the Insolvent Estate of George Dent, late of Lane Cove, publican.

G. F. BAKER has received instructions from Adam Wilson, Esq., official assignee in the above estate, to sell by auction, at his New Commercial Auction Rooms, Hunter-street, formerly the EMPIRE Office,

Two valuable allotments of land, in the above improving district, each having street frontages of 32 feet, by depths of 290 feet to reserved lanes, being respectively allotment No. 4 of section 23, and allotment No. 32 of section 12.

Parties having allotments in this locality are requested to attend, as they will be sold without reserve.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, August 24th.

COTTAGE and LAND, close to the ASHFIELD STATION.
By order of the Mortgagee.
Without reserve.

G. F. BAKER will sell by auction, at his New Commercial Auction Rooms, Hunter-street, formerly the EMPIRE Office, on WEDNESDAY, August 24th at 11 o'clock,

All that piece or parcel of land in the parish of Concord, county of Cumberland, and colony of New South Wales, being part of the Canterbury Estate, and bounded on the north by the Sydney and Parramatta Railway, on the south by the Liverpool Road, having a frontage thereto of 41 feet by a depth of 102 feet, on the east by allotment No. 2, now the property of Mr. Thomas Baker, and on the west by the property of the Sydney and Parramatta Railway Company, being a line bearing north 69 feet.

On which is erected a comfortable cottage of four rooms, outhouses, &c.

For particulars apply at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

Valuable Medical Library
Classical and other Works
Surgical Instruments
Anatomical Models, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed by the executors of Dr. M'Ewan to sell by auction, on the premises, Elizabeth-street, THIS DAY, August 17, at 2 o'clock,

All the valuable medical library
Various classical and other works
A great variety of surgical instruments
Anatomical models, splints, &c.

Terms, cash.

☛ Catalogues are in course of preparation.

Preliminary Notice of Sale of
Superior Household Furniture and Effects,
At St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo-street.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from Mr. George Hart, who is removing from town, to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, August 25th, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of the excellent and useful household furniture and effects of the above well-known establishment.

☛ Catalogues will be prepared.

Terms, cash.

Spring Shipment of
General Drapery, Fancy Goods, Slops, &c., &c.
Ex Aalborg.
289 Packages of Seasonable Goods,
Being, without doubt, one of the best selected parcels ever offered at auction in Sydney.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers (Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co.,) to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets), on FRIDAY, August 19th, at 11 o'clock,

289 packages of seasonable drapery, slops, &c., comprising—

8-4, 36, and 33-inch grey calicoes, 9-8 supers, 36-inch soft shirtings, Horrock's A, B, and H rolled shirtings, twilled silesias, 8-4 damasks, 4-4 linen diapers, forfars, cotton and linen ticks, blind ticks, window hollands, 7-8 and 4-4 soft, unions brown bleached and printed drills, 4-4 rough and dressed hollands and mantle linens, ginghams, derrys, plain and printed satteens, drab and sky circassians, black alpacas, gambroons, checked challis, 5-8 black, gros, and ducape, 24-inch black glace, bandannas, oriental and fancy lutes, men's kid gloves, habits, ditto josephines, crinoline, plain and checked, book muslins, lappet lenos, mosquito net, cotton pockets, 5-8 cambric handkerchiefs, summer cloth mantles, linen mantles and jackets, parasols, girls' and women's drab and brown straw hats, Paris wove stays, underclothing, brown and grey cotton half-hose, women's white and brown cotton hose, men's brown and grey ditto, merino vests, gauze ditto, brown cotton vests and drawers, cotton pants, white and grey cotton and lace socks, toilet covers, counterpanes and quilts, beaufort and eton ties, silk scarfs, white and regatta shirts, W. and B., Scotch twill shirts, paxton and piccadilly collars, men's black silk hats; drab, merino, and shell ditto; black and grey crinoline ditto, cloth caps, millers' mole trousers, ditto ditto colonial cut, white cantoon ditto, duck and ticklenburg ditto; white, brown, and fancy drill ditto; gambroon ditto, fancy tweed and doe ditto, men's alliance sacs, in black cloth, fancy tweed and doeskin, black alpaca, white and drab lustre, grasscloth, silky alpaca and tussore, white corah, &c., fancy quilting, grasscloth and holland vests, &c.

The above is a mere outline of this splendid shipment, which in its detail is unexceptionable.

The whole will be offered at auction as far as practicable in whole packages, and on original invoices, on FRIDAY next, sale to commence at 11 o'clock prompt, and will be continued through the day. Buyers are particularly requested to be punctual in their attendance.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
Most valuable Block of Land, opposite the Water Police Office, next to Clark's Hotel, Circular Quay.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from J. H. Atkinson, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 18th August, at 12 o'clock,

That most desirable and valuable block of land, situate in the city of Sydney, parish of St. James, county Cumberland, containing 8¼ perches, being allotment No. 3, section 106, near the Circular Quay, commencing in Albert-street at the south-east corner of allotment No. 2, and bounded on the south by that street, easterly 34 feet 9 inches; on the east by a line at right angles northerly 76 feet; on the north by a westerly line parallel to Albert-street of 34 feet 9 inches; and on the west by the east boundary of allotment No. 2, being a southerly line of 76 feet to Albert-street aforesaid, being the allotment sold as lot No. 34, in pursuance of Proclamation of 3rd June, 1852.

This allotment is one of the most valuable in the city of Sydney as a site for the erection of stores; its proximity to the Custom House, Royal Exchange, Government offices, and other public buildings, and also to the Circular Quay, rendering it particularly valuable for such a purpose.

The auctioneers deem further comment superfluous, as it must be apparent to the most casual observer that this is one of the most desirable and valuable sites for the erection of either free or bonded stores, warehouses, or other public or private offices, ever offered for public competition in this city.

Terms, liberal.

Under Power of the Mortgagee.
For Unreserved Sale.
First-rate Investment.
Russell's Arms Public-house, and all the Building thereto belonging, situated at the Parramatta Railway Station.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 18th August, at 12 o'clock,

All that block of land situated in Parramatta South, at the Parramatta Railway Station, adjoining the Toll-bar, at the junction of the Parramatta and Dogtrap Roads, having 52 feet, more or less, to the Parramatta Road; 122½ feet, more or less, to the Railway land, and being 140 feet, more or less, in depth; together with the whole of the buildings erected thereon, consisting of the Russell's Arms Inn, and the range of buildings adjoining. The whole being in the occupation of Mr. Stone, to whom it is let, on a long term, at an annual rental of £286.

This splendid property being close to the Parramatta Railway Station, offers an opportunity for investment which should not be overlooked, being situated on the principal thoroughfare from this metropolis, it must at all times command a large amount of trade, securing it to the purchaser as a first-class investment.

Title unquestionable.
Terms, liberal.

Plan will be on view at the Auction Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, previous to the day of sale.

Under Power of the Mortgagee.
NEWTOWN.
Most eligible Investment.
For positive Sale.
Terms liberal, and title unexceptionable.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, August 18th, at 12 o'clock,

All that piece or parcel of land, being allotment No. 5 of section No 1, having a frontage to the Camperdown Road of 58 feet, more or less, and a depth of 88 feet, more or less, and bounded on the remaining two sides by a reserved lane.

This allotment is close to the Newtown Road, and is divided from Mrs. Hordern's property by a lane.

Also, allotments Nos. 10 and 11 of section No. 1, being situated at the corner of Hordern and Mechanic streets, having a frontage to the former of 52 feet, more or less; and to the latter, of 88 feet more or less, and also a frontage to a 6 feet lane.

These two allotments are enclosed; and on them is built a foundry known as the Newtown Foundry; over the foundry is a large pattern room, brick-built. Also a large shed with brick ends, 25 feet by 22; also, a large iron-bound cupola furnace, and every requisite for carrying on a first-rate business, together with an abundant supply of pure water.

These valuable properties are situated in the centre of Newtown, and their daily increasing value universally admitted. To capitalists and others in search of a safe and paying investment in real property, the above offers a splendid opportunity, the whole being for absolute sale.

Plans will be on view at the rooms of the Auctioneers previous to the day of sale.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Merchants, Shippers, Country Buyers, Speculators, and others.

180 Trunks Poole and Co.'s Boots and Shoes.
Just arrived, and now landing, ex Centurion, from London.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock,

One hundred and eighty trunks Poole and Co.'s boots and shoes.

Comprising a first class assortment of seasonable goods.

On account of whom it may concern.
84 Trunks Poole and Co.'s Boots and Shoes.
Damaged by sea water.
Ex Centurion, Captain Murray, from London.

Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY, 17th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock,

84 trunks Poole and Co.'s boots and shoes, ex Centurion—

All more or less damaged by sea water—viz.,
C in diamond, P at side—

§ 2, 6, 9, 10, 13, 15, 18—7 trunks, each containing 50 pairs, men's kip bluchers, much damaged
22—1 trunk, containing 50 pairs, mens' calf bluchers, sprigged, slightly damaged
24-26—3 trunks, each containing 50 pairs, same as above, much damaged
27—1 trunk, containing 50 pairs, mens' calf bluchers, slightly damaged
29—1 trunk, containing 50 pairs, same as above, slightly damaged
31-34—4 trunks, each containing 50 pairs, same as above, much damaged
35-6—2 trunks, each containing 50 pairs, same as above, slightly damaged
37-9—3 trunks, each containing 50 pairs, mens' calf bluchers, bevels, much damaged
40-2—2 trunks, each containing 36 pairs mens' bevel wellingtons, slightly damaged
43-4—2 trunks, each containing 36 pairs, same as above, much damaged
45—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs, same as above, slightly damaged
46-7—2 trunks, each containing 36 pairs, men's bevel half-wellingtons, much damaged
49-51—3 trunks, each containing 36 pairs, same as above, slightly damaged
52—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs, same as above, much damaged
54-5—2 trunks, each containing 36 pairs, same as above, slightly damaged
56—1 trunk containing 36 pairs, same as above, much damaged
57-8—2 trunks, each containing 36 pairs, same as above, slightly damaged
59, 60, 62—3 trunks, each containing 36 pairs, men's middling wellingtons, much damaged
63—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs, same as above, slightly damaged
64—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs, same as above, much damaged
65, 69—2 trunks, each containing 36 pairs, men's middling half-wellingtons, much damaged
67, 71-73—4 trunks, each containing 36 pairs, same as above, slightly damaged
75—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs, men's memel E.S. hide goloshed boots, slightly damaged
76-7—2 trunks, each containing 36 pairs, same as above, much damaged
78—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs, men's black cloth E.S. calf, goloshed boots, much damaged
79—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs, same as above, slightly damaged
80—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs, men's bevel, E.S. calf, goloshed boots, much damaged
81-2—2 trunks, each containing 36 pairs, same as above, slightly damaged
85-8—4 trunks, each containing 36 pairs, men's middling E.S. boots, calf, goloshed, slightly damaged
90-1—2 trunks, each containing 36 pairs, men's drab cloth, E.S., calf, goloshed boots, much damaged
110—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs, men's kid E. S. boots, patent goloshed, mock buttons, slightly damaged
116—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs gents' albert slippers, slightly damaged
119—1 trunk, containing 24 pairs, men's patent half-wellingtons, slightly damaged
124—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs men's drab cloth, E.S., calf, goloshed boots, slightly damaged.
129—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs light calf, E.F. oxfords, slightly damaged
133—1 trunk, containing 50 pairs, youths' middling calf bluchers, much damaged
134-136—2 trunks, each containing 50 pairs, same as above, slightly damaged
139-40—2 trunks, each containing 50 pairs, youths' light calf bluchers, slightly damaged
142—1 trunk, containing 50 pairs, youths' middling calf bluchers, much damaged
144—1 trunk, containing 50 pairs, youths' calf bluchers, sprigged, much damaged
145—1 trunk, containing 50 pairs, same as above, slightly damaged
146—1 trunk, containing 50 pairs, youths' E.S. boots, calf, goloshed, slightly damaged
147—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs, youths' E.S. boots, calf, goloshed, mock buttons, slightly damaged
148—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs, youths' E.S. enamelled hide, goloshed boots, slightly damaged
150—1 trunk, containing 50 pairs, youths' E.S. boots, calf, goloshed, slightly damaged
153—1 trunk, containing 50 pairs, youths' bluchers, nailed, slightly damaged.
159-60—2 trunks, each containing 50 pairs, boys' light calf bluchers, 10-13, slightly damaged
167—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs, women's leather boots, 3 8, much damaged

Terms, cash.

To Harness Makers, Leather Dealers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and others.
Leather, Leather, Leather.

Auction Sale, 1 o'clock, THIS DAY.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 17th August, at 1 o'clock prompt,

A very superior parcel of leather, comprising
Bathurst kip
Ditto sole leather
Ditto brown harness ditto
V. D. L. kangaroo skins.

Terms at sale.

Morewood and Co.'s Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Zinc, Galvanized Wire, &c.

Important Sale, THURSDAY, 18th August.

To Ironmongers, Country Buyers, Builders, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 18th August, at 11 o'clock prompt,

Invoices of Morewood and Co.'s galvanized iron, iron wire, zinc, &c., viz.,

3 cases galvanized corrugated iron, 26 gauge, 6 feet x 2 feet
4 ditto ditto ditto, 24 ditto, ditto 6 ditto x 2 ditto
4 ditto ditto ditto, 24 ditto, ditto, 7 ditto x 2 ditto
4 ditto ditto ditto, 24 ditto, ditto, 8 ditto x 2 ditto
10 ditto G.T. iron, 28 gauge, 6 ditto x 2 ditto
8 ditto ditto, 26 ditto, 6 ditto x 2 ditto
4 ditto ditto, 24 ditto, 6 ditto x 2 ditto
2 ditto ditto, 24 ditto, 6 ditto x 2 ditto six inches
1 ton best prepared fencing wire, No. 3
2 ditto ditto ditto, No. 4
1½ ditto ditto ditto, No. 5
1 ditto ditto ditto, No. 6
10 casks No. 8 sheet zinc
10 ditto No. 9 ditto
10 ditto No. 10 ditto
10 cases No. 10 corrugated ditto, &c.

Terms at sale.

Best Wouldham Patent Portland Cement.
Ex Bostonian.
To Contractors, Builders, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,

200 barrels best Wouldham patent Portland Cement.

Terms at sale.

Camp Ovens.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Malta, Captain M'Queen, from Glasgow.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 18th August, at 11 o'clock,

349 camp ovens, slightly damaged by sea water, viz.—

20	28	48	181	72	ovens
13	14	15	16	17	inches.

Terms, cash.

Three Bushel Bags, Guaranteed 2¼ lbs.
Ex Bostonian.
To Warehousemen, Corn Factors, Storekeepers, Ironmongers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 19th instant, at 12 o'clock,

40 bales 3-bushel bags, guaranteed to weigh 2¼ lbs. each.

Terms at sale.

Sheet Lead, 3 to 7 lb.

Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 18th August.

To Ironmongers, Plumbers, Builders, Contractors, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 18th August, at 11 o'clock,

20 tons sheet lead, of the following sizes, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 6 and 7 lb.

Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Lady E. Bruce, Captain Johnston, from Liverpool.
Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron.
Damaged by sea water.
For Sale by Auction, on THURSDAY, 18th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Ex Lady E. Bruce.
All slightly damaged by sea water.
4 cases galvanised plain iron, 6 feet x 24 inches 24 gauge
3 ditto ditto corrugated ditto, 7 ditto x 30 ditto 24 ditto
12 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 6 ditto x 30 ditto, 24 ditto
12 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 6 ditto x 30 ditto, 26 ditto.

Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Priam.
286 Camp Ovens.
To Ironmongers and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 18th August, at 11 o'clock,

Ex Priam,

286 camp ovens, slightly damaged by sea water, viz.—

29	29	64	27	17	15	18	54	33	ovens
8	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	inches.

Terms, cash.

Camp Ovens.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Tomogonops.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 18th August, at 11 o'clock,

368 camp ovens, slightly damaged by sea water, viz.—

77	69	32	42	34	73	41	ovens
8	11	12	14	15	16	17	inches.

Terms, cash.

To Butchers.

GEORGE M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. Cope to sell by auction, at Mr. John Fullagar's, on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock,

189 head of prime fat cattle, the greatest part of which are bullocks, in lots to suit purchasers.

The trade are especially invited to this sale, for such a chance to buy the really good seldom occurs.

Prime Fat Beef.

MR. THOMAS ARGENT has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Meat Sale Room, Sydney Railway Station, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,

40 quarters prime fat beef.

THIS DAY, 17th AUGUST.—IMPORTANT SALE of SUBURBAN and COUNTRY FREEHOLDS and the Plant, Copyright, &c., of the ARMIDALE EXPRESS, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,

THIS DAY, 17th AUGUST,
The plant, copyright, &c., of the ARMIDALE EXPRESS.
140 ACRE FARM at EASTERN CREEK.
ALLOTMENT, ROCHESTER ESTATE, Camperdown, with frontage to THOMAS STREET.

MORT and CO.

EASTERN CREEK, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

CHOICE DAIRY AND AGRICULTURAL FARM,
About 15 MILES from Parramatta.
Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 17th August,

A VALUABLE FARM of 140 ACRES, on the left bank of Eastern Creek, opposite to MOUNT MACQUARIE, and adjoining Elder's 80-acre grant on the north, and Marsden's 1000-acre grant on the south.

☛ This is a very choice farm, and admirably adapted for dairying and agriculture. The land is good, and the property would make a snug homestead.

Intending purchasers would do well to take advantage of present opportunities, as properties in this district will shortly advance most materially in value. The facilities of railway communication, which will shortly be extended to this portion of the county of Cumberland, will cause properties in the neighbourhood of the line of rail to be sought after, when good land will rise in price. With this fact staring us in the face, the purchase of the above MUST PROVE A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

Plan on view at the Rooms, where every information can be obtained.

ALLOTMENT LAND, CAMPERDOWN.
Title, unquestionable.—Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 17th August,

A valuable allotment of land, having 40 FEET, more or less, frontage to THOMAS-STREET, by a depth of 114 feet, and being allotment 15, section B, of the ROCHESTER ESTATE.

☛ This is a capital allotment, and worth looking after by any one in search of such.

HYDE PARK, SYDNEY.
LIVERPOOL-STREET.

MAGNIFICENT BLOCK OF BUILDING LAND.
Title unquestionable.

Terms—One quarter cash deposit. The residue may remain secured upon the property for a term of years at a low rate of interest.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 24th August,

All that valuable block of land fronting Hyde Park, and having 50 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO LIVERPOOL-STREET, 145 FEET, MORE OR LESS, IN DEPTH.

☛ This splendid block of land adjoins Messrs. BEAUCHAMP and WALLER'S NEW BUILDINGS, near the corner of Macquarie-street South, and is close to LYONS-TERRACE. As a site for private residence, it cannot be surpassed in the city, and there is ample space for the ERECTION OF THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES.

Parties on the look out for choice positions should bear in mind how very seldom such a chance as the present occurs—very rarely indeed where the TERMS ARE SO LIBERAL, as the bulk of the purchase money may remain secured upon the property, it would PROVE A CAPITAL SPECULATION to buy the land and build three good houses upon it, the rental from which would not only give a good return in the shape of interest, but a surplus to go towards payment for the ground.

⁂ Fullest particulars may be learned from MORT and CO.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Store, Circular Quay, THURSDAY, 18th August, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Bales wool
Casks tallow
Sheepskins
Hides.

Terms, cash.

Oak Shingles.
Ex Courier, from Port Stephens.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, on the Circular Quay, THURSDAY, 18th August, at 11 o'clock precisely,

94,000 very superior oak shingles.

Terms, cash.

☛ The Courier will discharge at the Circular Quay, near Talbot's wool stores.

Preliminary Advertisement.

VILLAGE OF ST. THOMAS, PETERSHAM, close to the Petersham Railway Station.

Title—Unquestionable.
Terms—Very liberal.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, ON AN EARLY DATE, of which due notice will be given,

The whole of the Building Lands in the VILLAGE of ST. THOMAS.

☛ This beautiful hamlet occupies the rising ground, close to the Church of St. Thomas, at Petersham, and marches along the Old and New Canterbury Roads and Fraser's Road. In point of situation it cannot be surpassed anywhere in the neighbourhood, being elevated, and commanding an entire view of the surrounding country It is now being carefully surveyed, with a view to the allignment of streets, &c., preparatory to sale, and full particulars will be published in a few days.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.

For positive Sale.
THE ARMIDALE EXPRESS.
One of the best paying and most promising Journals in the Colony.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Owen Gorman, Esq., proprietor of the ARMIDALE EXPRESS, to offer by public auction, at The Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 17th August,

The plant, copyright, and book debts of the ARMIDALE EXPRESS and NEW ENGLAND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

☛ In drawing attention to the sale of this LUCRATIVE INVESTMENT, Mort and Co. do not deem it necessary or desirable to swell the advertisement with a detail of particulars which ought only to be communicated to bona fide purchasers; more especially as they are aware that parties at all likely seriously to entertain such an undertaking, would not be influenced by, or rest satisfied with, such statements as could be introduced into an advertisement.

They are in possession of the fullest information on all matters connected with the working of the paper, its circulation, and income, as well as the plant, &c.; and are in a position to satisfy principals upon all these points.

As regards appearance, and the style in which it is got up, "THE ARMIDALE EXPRESS" will bear comparison with any provincial paper in the colonies.

The plant will be found very complete, and in good working order. It includes two presses, a large demy Albion, and a double-demy Columbian, with the necessary type, and of all the various kinds, exhibited in the publication. By a very trifling outlay the size of the paper might be increased. Such an alteration would add very materially to the income—and would only be keeping pace with the increasing demands of the district.

THE POLICY of "THE ARMIDALE EXPRESS" has always been on the POPULAR SIDE, and has therefore secured to it that confidence, which always results in a large circulation and extensive patronage, as an advertising medium.

The only reason why the proprietor of the EXPRESS wishes to part with this valuable property is, that the present conductors are anxious to leave the district, and not being a practical printer himself, he is averse to entrusting his interests to strangers.

⁂ Full particulars may be obtained by application to MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney; or to OWEN GORMAN, Esq., proprietor, THE EXPRESS OFFICE, Armidale.

Furniture and Effects.
Ashgrove Cottage, Balmain.

STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY (To-morrow), August 18th, 1859, at 11 o'clock,

All the substantial and useful household furniture and effects, without reserve, consisting of

Bedsteads and bedding, washstands, toilet services, baths, drawers, toilet glasses, curtains, matting, lamps, books, crystal, cheffonier, chairs, horsehair spring sofa, dinner service, tubs, buckets, meat-safe, dish covers, trays, cannisters, cooking stove, kitchen utensils, water butts, &c.

Terms, cash.

Bricks and Coping Stones for Sale.

MR. GEORGE SEYMOUR has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Hospital, Macquarie-street, Windsor, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock,

A great number of coping stones, and the old brick wall enclosing the above premises. Both the bricks and coping will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, cash.

Windsor Races.
Notice.

MR. G. SEYMOUR will sell by public auction, at Windsor, on SATURDAY next, the 20th instant,

The entrance gate to the Windsor races, with Grand Stand and six booths.

JAMES DARGIN, secretary.

Campbelltown.
30 Head of First-class Mares and Colts.

For Sale on WEDNESDAY, August 24th.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Railway Yards, Campbelltown, on WEDNESDAY next, August 24th,

30 head of first-class mares and colts, all of the heavy breed.

The auctioneer is instructed to state that the above are as good a lot as have been offered for sale for a long time.

Terms at sale.
Sale to commence at half-past 12 o'clock.

Richmond.
Heavy Cart Colts and Fillies.

MR. GEORGE GUEST will sell by auction, at his Sale Yards, Bosworth-street, Richmond, on SATURDAY, the 20th August, at 12 o'clock,

Fourteen strong colts and fillies, the property of Samuel B. Dight, Esq.

Parties requiring young heavy horses will do well to attend this sale, as the JD brand is sufficient to guarantee animals of a superior description.

After which will be sold some useful horses, among which is one of the best gig horses in this district.

Terms, cash.

Two Extraordinary Stall-fed Fat Devon Oxen, and Eight Splendid Fat Ewes.
The Property of Charles Reynolds, Esq., of Tocal.

DODDS and CO. have received instructions from Charles Reynolds, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Sale Yards, Campbell's Hill, West Maitland, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 18th August,

Two splendid stall-fed fat Devon oxen
Eight very prime fat ewes.

The above stock are remarkable for the admirable perfection which the judgment and enterprise of the spirited owner has attained, both in the breeding and feeding department at Tocal. A visit to the Sale Yards on the above-named day will, doubtless, amply repay all who are in any way interested in such matters.

Important Sale.
Township of Terrara, on the Shoalhaven River.
For Sale by Public Auction, on the Ground, on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1859.

The attention of Capitalists, Builders, and all of those who desire at once to secure Choice Building Allotments, is specially solicited.

MR. HENRY G. MORTON has been favoured with instructions from Mrs. De Mestre to sell by auction, on the Ground,

☛ On SATURDAY, August 20th, 1859,
At 1 o'clock prompt,

A most important and valuable portion of the above estate, situated on the bank of the River, in the vicinity of the steam-boat wharf, the Victoria Hotel, the Stores, and the Wesleyan Chapel.

The portion submitted to public competition, consists of 20 allotments, being part of section A, of the following areas:—

No.	a.	r.	p.	No.	a.	r.	p.
1	0	0	37	11	0	1	0
2	0	0	33½	12	0	0	35½
3	0	0	34½	13	0	1	0½
4	0	0	37½	14	0	0	39½
5	0	1	0	15	0	0	37½
6	0	1	1	16	0	0	38
7	0	1	2	17	0	0	36
8	0	1	9	18	0	0	38
9	0	0	24	19	0	0	36½
10	0	1	0	20	0	0	35

The auctioneer would wish particularly to draw the attention of parties at a distance to the sale of this really splendid property. Being so well known, it is hardly necessary to state that Terrara occupies a central position, and enjoys a pre-eminence above all other sites in the district for a township. Already the greater portion of the buildings requisite in the establishment of a town—embracing religious edifices of several denominations, stores, and hotel of the first description—are completed; and, when its close proximity to the deep water in the Shoalhaven River and the steamers' wharf (from which there is direct steam communication three times every week from Sydney) is taken into consideration, this property must inevitably become of increasing yearly value; whilst the valuable and extensive buildings now finished, and in progress, proclaim the fact that Terrara must become the metropolis of the Shoalhaven District.

The land has been most carefully surveyed, and the allotments are so laid out that, by purchasing consecutive lots, any party desirous of doing so can secure a block of several acres; the streets are of ample width, and arranged so as to allow of proper drainage.

To small capitalists, and parties desirous of purchasing building sites, the sale of this property offers strong inducements; the terms are such as to bring it within the reach of the most moderate means.

Terms—20 per cent. cash deposit; residue by bills at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, with interest added at 8 per cent. and security on the property.

☛ Title—Grant from the Crown.

Lithographs will be ready for distribution before the day of sale; application for which, and other information, to be made to Mr. MORTON, Shoalhaven.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 13th August, 1859.
DORNEY V. HOLLAND.

ON THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at noon, at the Livery Stables, King and Elizabeth streets, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction (unless this execution be previously satisfied),

The defendant's advertising van, horse, and harness.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

(From Tuesday's Government Gazette.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 15th August, 1859.

The following despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing the Queen's Proclamation for the maintenance of neutrality pending the war between Austria and Sardinia and France, is published for general information.

CHARLES COWPER.

Copy.

(Circular.) Downing-street,
17th May, 1859.

Sir,—I transmit to you enclosed the Queen's Proclamation for the maintenance of neutrality, pending the hostilities which have broken out between the Emperor of Austria on the one part, and the King of Sardinia and the Emperor of the French on the other; and I have to desire that you will give the utmost publicity to the said Proclamation.

I have, &c.,
CARNARVON,
In the absence of
SIR E. B. LYTTON.

Governor Sir William Denison, K.C.B., &c.,
New South Wales.

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA R.

Whereas we are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States:

And whereas, notwithstanding our utmost exertions to preserve peace between all the Sovereign Powers and States now at war, hostilities have unhappily commenced between his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria on the one part, and his Majesty the King of Sardinia and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French on the other part:

And whereas a state of war now exists between his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria on the one part, and his Majesty the King of Sardinia and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French on the other part, and between their respective subjects and others inhabiting within their countries, territories, or dominions:

And whereas we are on terms of friendship and amicable intercourse with all and each of these sovereigns, and with their several subjects and others inhabiting within their countries, territories, or dominions:

And whereas great numbers of our loyal subjects reside and carry on commerce, and possess property and establishments, and enjoy various rights and privileges, within the dominions of each of the aforesaid sovereigns, protected by the faith of treaties between us and each of the aforesaid sovereigns:

And whereas we, being desirous of preserving to our subjects the blessings of peace, which they now happily enjoy, are firmly purposed and determined to abstain altogether from taking any part, directly or indirectly, in the war now unhappily existing between the said sovereigns, their subjects and territories, and to remain at peace with and to maintain a peaceful and friendly intercourse with all and with each of them, and their respective subjects, and others inhabiting within any of their countries, territories, and dominions, and to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the said hostilities and war unhappily existing between them:

We, therefore, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal proclamation:

And we do hereby strictly charge and command all our loving subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to observe a strict neutrality in and during the aforesaid hostilities and war, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the laws and statutes of the realm in this behalf, or the law of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril:

And whereas in and by a certain Statute made and passed in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act to prevent the Enlisting or Engagement of his Majesty's Subjects to serve in a Foreign Service, and the fitting out or equipping, in his Majesty's Dominions, Vessels for Warlike Purposes, without His Majesty's Licence," it is amongst other things declared and enacted as follows:—

"That if any person within any part of the United Kingdom, or in any part of his Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, shall, without the leave and licence of his Majesty for that purpose first had and obtained as aforesaid, equip, furnish, fit out, or arm, or attempt or endeavour to equip, furnish, fit out, or arm, or procure to be equipped, furnished, fitted out, or armed, or shall knowingly aid, assist, or be concerned in the equipping, furnishing, fitting out, or arming, of any ship or vessel, with intent or in order that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince, state, or potentate, or of any foreign colony, province, or part of any province or people, or of any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise any powers of Government in or over any foreign state, colony, province, or part of any province or people, as a transport or store ship, or with intent to cruize or commit hostilities against any prince, state, or potentate, or against the subjects or citizens of any prince, state, or potentate, or against the persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of Government in any colony, province, or part of any province or country, or against the inhabitants of any foreign colony, province, or part of any province or country, with whom his Majesty shall not then be at war, or shall within the United Kingdom or any of his Majesty's dominions, or in any settlement, colony, territory, island, or place belonging or subject to his Majesty, issue or deliver any commission for any ship or vessel, to the intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed as aforesaid, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, upon any information or indictment, be punished by fine and imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the court in which such offender shall be convicted; and every such ship or vessel, with the tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition, and stores which may belong to or be on board of any such ship or vessel, shall be forfeited; and it shall be lawful for any officer of his Majesty's Customs or Excise, or any officer of his Majesty's navy, who is by law empowered to make seizures for any forfeiture incurred under any of the laws of Customs or Excise, or the laws of Trade and Navigation, to seize such ships and vessels aforesaid, and in such places, and in such manner in which the officers of his Majesty's Customs or Excise, and the officers of his Majesty's navy are empowered respectively to make seizures under the laws of Customs and Excise, or under the laws of Trade and Navigation; and that every such ship and vessel, with the tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition, and stores which may belong to or be on board of such ship or vessel, may be prosecuted and condemned in the like manner and in such courts as ships or vessels may be prosecuted and condemned for any breach of the laws made for the protection of the revenues of Customs and Excise, or of the laws of trade and navigation."

And it is in and by the said Act further enacted,—"That if any person in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any part of his Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, without the leave and license of his Majesty for that purpose first had and obtained as aforesaid, shall, by adding to the number of the guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board for other guns, or by the addition of any equipment for war, increase or augment, or procure to be increased or augmented, or shall be knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting, the warlike force of any ship or vessel of war or cruizer, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival in any part of the United Kingdom or any of his Majesty's dominions was a ship of war, cruizer, or other armed vessel, in the service of any foreign prince, state, or potentate, or of any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise any powers of Government in or over any colony, province, or part of any province or people belonging to the subjects of any such prince, state, or potentate, or to the inhabitants of any colony, province, or part of any province or country under the control of any person or persons so exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of Government, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon being convicted thereof upon any information or indictment, be punished by fine and imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the Court, before which such offender shall be convicted."

Now, in order that none of our subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by the said statute, we do hereby strictly command, that no person or persons whatsoever do commit any act, matter, or thing whatsoever contrary to the provisions of the said statute, upon pain of the several penalties by the said statute imposed, and of our high displeasure.

And we do hereby warn and admonish all our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, to observe towards each and all of the aforesaid Sovereigns, their subjects' territories, and towards all belligerents whatsoever with whom we are at peace, the duties of neutrality; and to respect in all and each of them, the exercise of those belligerent rights which we, and our royal predecessors, have always claimed to exercise.

And we do hereby further warn all our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this our royal proclamation, and of our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral Sovereign, in a war between other Sovereigns, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations in that behalf, as more especially by breaking, or endeavouring to break, any blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of any or either of the said Sovereigns, by carrying officers, soldiers, despatches, arms, ammunition, military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war, according to the law or modern usages of nations, for the use or service of any or either of the said Sovereigns, that all persons so offending, together with their ships and goods, will rightfully incur and be justly liable to, hostile capture, and to the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

And we do hereby give notice, that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and of their own wrong, and that they will in nowise obtain any protection from us against such capture or such penalties as aforesaid, but will, on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such misconduct.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the twenty-second year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

CLERICAL HUMOURISTS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.—Mr. J. Sheridan Moore, last evening, delivered a lecture upon this subject, in the hall of the School of Arts. The audience was not so numerous as that which listened to his previous week's lecture, of which the present subject might be considered a counterpart. The limited period within which he had to prepare for his task was urged as an apology for shortcomings, and perhaps might account for the latitude he allowed himself in bringing together materials, as well as for that want of aptness in illustration which gave a degree of piquancy to his former lecture. Having briefly reviewed the principal points of his previous discourse on "Laughter," he said it was not so extraordinary as might be imagined that clerics, who devoted their time to the solemn duties of their offices, should be humourists of the first class; for, though separated from society by their special functions, in their communication with the world they took a deep insight into human nature, and seclusion gave them opportunity for its study. The consequence was, that the greatest efforts of real good humour had come from the clerics in all ages of the world. Owing to the secret literature of the ancient Egyptian priesthood, it was only from those grotesque monuments of boys, with overgrown heads, that supported pillars, and ludicrously-shaped old women who crouched under waterbutts, that their capacity for the humourous could be judged of. But he was of opinion that that genuine humour which dropped into the heart, melting like a flake of snow in the ocean, never came from the east but was thoroughly European. Among the Greek priesthood humour was quite a common thing—they were subtle in sentiment, and well skilled in expression. A knowledge of human nature was not to be confounded with practical business sagacity. Yet the Greek priests, with great tact and laudable ambition for the promotion of the fine arts, in a way which seemed somewhat humorous, contrived to induce the "faithful" to come down with their subscription for the erection of that temple of Delphi, which was the wonder and admiration of the world. They determined to have oracles where, perhaps, a quiet respectable religious person who wished to know the gods' opinion upon a meditated matrimonial speculation—whether the gods would rejoice over it, or he make a fool of himself—was expected to pay "tip" in order to get a decent response. These answers were given in a skilful manner, the priestess never making a fool of herself. Pyrrhus went there, wishing to know something about his projected undertaking against the Romans; when a response was thus ambiguously and cunningly worded, "I tell thee, oh son of Æacus, you can the Romans conquer" So that, however the event turned out, the oracle was right and Pyrrhus content. Christianity brought with it a keen relish for the beautiful, an enjoyment of the grand and sublime, and of that fine sensation which set in motion nerves which caused the body to shake and glow with mirthful feeling. It was not, however, until the Middle Ages that really broad humour prevailed. Learning having received an impulse about the eleventh century the *scholares vaga* appeared, and signalised themselves by their discussions and wit, amusing the people by their satire, which never elicited such jolly laughter as when directed against the priesthood. The clerics being thus called upon to defend themselves had recourse to weapons similar to those used against themselves, hence becoming adepts in the use of them, and afterwards in all branches of the really humourous. In those days gallantry was not as now so well known in expression, however it might have been in fact, and one of the vagabond scholars alluded to having composed the following rhyme:—

An ass, a woman, a walnut tree,
Unless well beaten never good will be.

A reply was given after this manner:

The poet who this verse did make,
Should be well beaten for his mother's sake;
For being the same in nature and in blood,
One medicine would do them good.

The lecturer then proceeded to glance at the character of Abelard as a writer, and cited a few instances of his shrewd wit. The troubadours and trouveres were next noticed as having largely contributed to the mirth and jollity of their cotemporaries. The lecturer brought his discourse to a conclusion by lengthy and critical remarks upon the humour of Rabelais, Cardinal Bembo, and Erasmus. It was to be urged in consideration of the clerical humourists that although some of their works were disfigured with obscenity, they lived in times which might have looked lightly or even favourably upon such a feature, and also that they showed nothing like impiety or want of reverence for God's holy law. Erasmus was one whose praise must go down to all time, and was worthy of being enshrined in the brightest casket. A vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer by acclamation.

CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL, NEWTOWN.—A meeting in connection with this school was held in the Congregational Church, Newtown, yesterday evening. Hitherto the annual meetings have been held in the month of November, as the school was established in that month; but it has been thought advisable to alter that arrangement, and hold the annual meetings henceforward in the month of August instead of November. Tea was provided in the church yesterday evening, and a numerous company, to the number of about 200 persons, were present on the occasion. The tables were decorated with large and beautiful bouquets of flowers, and the arrangements appeared to give satisfaction to all parties. After tea a public meeting was held, presided over by the minister of the church, the Rev. S. C. Kent. The proceedings were opened with singing and prayer, after which the Chairman briefly addressed the meeting, and then called on the Secretary to read the report. The report stated that the school was originally established on the 23rd November, 1856, with five teachers and 32 children. In a year from its establishment the number of children on the books had increased to 306, and the teachers to 17. In the following year the numbers had diminished to 228—a large number having, from change of residence and other causes, left the school. The number of teachers at that time was 18. The number of children that had been admitted from its establishment to the present time was 512. At the present time there were 241 children on the books, and 26 teachers—15 males and 10 females—including officers. Connected with the school was an infant class, which met in a gallery erected for the purpose, at a considerable outlay, in order that the class might not come into contact with the classes of the elder children. A library in connection with the school had been established, and at the present consisted of 320 books. A remittance had been forwarded to England for 140 more; also the sum of £7 for school books for the use of both teachers and scholars. Through the liberality of a friend the teachers had been enabled to open a library for their own use. Additions had been made, and it now contained 135 volumes. A juvenile missionary society had also been informed in connection with the school, likewise a working society for the female teachers and elder girls, the object of which was to manufacture such articles of clothing as may be useful to the natives of the South Sea Islands. The society was supported by the females, and assisted by donations from friends among the congregations. Hitherto the children had been regaled with an annual treat, the expense of which, save the first, had been borne by a friend of the school. That was the reason why more frequent appeals had not been made to the congregation. Prior to that recently made (on the previous Sunday) only two collections for the support of the school had been asked for or given. The teachers had preferred to do the work and find the means rather than solicit contributions. On the formation of the library, they (the teachers) had subscribed the sum of £8 towards it. A canvass of the neighbourhood had been recently made for the purpose of determining the proportion of children that attended Sabbath schools, and it was discovered that the majority were destitute of religious instruction on the Sabbath, and, also, that a majority of the parents did not usually attend any place of worship. Means had been adopted for bringing the children alluded to, to that or some other Sabbath school, and the parents to a place of worship. The financial statement was then read, from which it appeared that the expenditure, since November, 1858, had been £34 4s. 7d.; receipts, £43 17s. 10d.; leaving a balance of £9 13s. 3d; present liabilities, £24 4s. 5d., which would leave a deficit of £14 11s. 2d. The Rev. Mr. Rabone (Wesleyan minister) moved the first resolution which was to the following effect:—"That the report now read be received and adopted, and this church and congregation looking back on the past career of the school, desire to express their thankfulness to God for the many manifestations of His grace and mercy." In moving this resolution, Mr. Rabone expressed himself much pleased at being present, and in taking part in such an interesting meeting. After a few observations pertinent to the resolution he proceeded to speak of the moral and religious influence diffused throughout society by Sabbath schools—of the beneficial results consequent on their establishment, and effective working in the religious communities of England, America, and the Australian colonies. The aim of Christians, in their life of holiness and labours of love, was to give glory to God, and to bring about the salvation of the world; and whether they preached from the pulpit, visited the sick and destitute, or taught in the Sabbath school, they were hastening that happy consummation. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Dunlop (the superintendent of the Wesleyan Sunday School), put from the chair, and carried unanimously. Mr. H. B. Lee moved, "That this meeting, feeling the great blessings to be derived from Sabbath School instruction, pledges itself to use every endeavour to advance the same." In the course of Mr. Lee's address he told a story of a mother who for several years walked nine miles to and from a Sunday school with her son every Sabbath-Day, in order that he might get religious instruction, and who subsequently had the pleasure of seeing that son one of the most useful missionaries of the present day—the celebrated Moffit of the South African Mission. Mr. Callaghan seconded the resolution, which was put and carried. The third and last resolution was moved by Mr. E. Joy. It ran as follows: "That the parents of the children (as far as possible) co-operate with the teachers in carrying on this labour and work of love" Mr. Parker, one of the canvassers for the school, seconded the resolution, and in doing so suggested that the parents of the Sunday school children should be invited to a social tea meeting occasionally for the purpose of giving the teachers an opportunity of conversing with them. He believed that if this suggestion were carried out it would be the means of more thoroughly developing the idea of co-operation. The chairman subsequently stated that the suggestion should receive his warmest support. The resolution was put and carried *nem. con.* After a few observations from the chairman, a collection was made and a considerable sum realised. The proceedings terminated shortly before ten o'clock with singing and the benediction.

MUNICIPALITY OF REDFERN.—On Monday evening, pursuant to advertisement, a meeting of the committee for obtaining the municipality of Redfern, was held at Mr. Byrnes', Bullanaming-street, Waterloo Estate. It was only intended to be a committee meeting, but the enthusiasm and excitement of the residents in the locality were so great in consequence of the municipality having been proclaimed, that upwards of one hundred persons were in attendance. The room was literally crammed and numbers remained outside under the verandah. Mr. Hawksley, as chairman of the committee, presided, and congratulated the committee on the successful termination of their labours, after arduous and unremitting exertions during a period of over nine months. They had now obtained the municipality, which he believed would be found of the greatest benefit to the locality, and he had only to hope that the electors of Redfern in electing their councillors would look to men who would be likely to carry out the great measures of sanitary reform with energy and promptitude. He would not presume to dictate to the electors, but he did think that in the choice of their future councillors, they were bound in the first instance to look to those men who had been so unremitting in their exertions to obtain this great right of self-government The committee would this evening be dissolved, and as he had been appointed the Returning-officer he should take no further part in their proceedings, henceforth he would know no man from another, but should endeavour to discharge the duties devolving upon him in a just and impartial manner. He begged to thank them for the courtesies he had received from their hands, whether they were opposed to his views or in favour of them, during the many times he had been called upon to occupy the chair at their numerous meetings, and he trusted that on the day of nomination, the same love of fair play which had characterised the people of Redfern during the agitation for this municipality would be displayed, and that every man who might come forward to address them on that occasion would be patiently listened to, so that they might be able to judge of his qualifications to be their representative. Mr. Sirkett then moved, "That the municipality of Redfern having been proclaimed in the *Government Gazette*, this committee be now dissolved." Mr. Lodge seconded the motion, which was put and carried. The committee was then formally dissolved and Mr. Hawksley left the chair. Mr. Sirkett was then voted into the chair, and a vote of thanks given to Mr. Hawksley for his strenuous and long continued exertions in endeavouring to obtain the municipality, which was suitably responded to by that gentleman. The business as far as regarded the committee having thus terminated, a desultory conversation ensued as to what course should be now adopted, and Mr. Mitchell moved that a public meeting should be called by advertisement at Mr. Hickson's, Londonderry Tavern, Botany Road, on Monday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of enabling the electors to name such individuals as they might deem fit and proper persons to represent them in the Municipal Council. Mr. Woods seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The following committee was then appointed to carry out and make arrangements for the meeting:—Messrs. Sirkett, Woods, Lodge, Ellison, Smith, Forsyth, Johnston, Macdonald, Mitchell, Mulcahy, Ryan, and Kane. Mr. Gaddis was then moved into the chair, and a vote of thanks having been given to Mr. Sirkett, the meeting, which was most enthusiastic and unanimous throughout, terminated.

WOLLOMBI.—AN ENORMOUS PIG.—To those who study the improvement of swine stock it may be interesting to hear that Mr. George Marriott, of this town, has killed a hog this week which, dead and clean, weighed 654 lbs., and measured 8 feet 2 inches in length, and 6 feet 2 inches in girth. It is the opinion of those conversant with such matters that, had the animal been up earlier in the season to fatten, he might have probably attained the weight of 1000 lbs. Mr Marriott is the proprietor of a stock of pigs in which all the good qualities of the various breeds seem combined.—*Maitland Mercury.*

LARGE KANGAROO.—On Saturday, Mr. Callaghan's dogs roused, and ultimately killed, a kangaroo of a size now seldom seen in this neighbourhood, on his run, Black Water Holes, near Maitland. The animal must have stood between six and seven feet high, when erect; and his tail measured 3 feet 6 inches long, 14 inches round the root, and weighed over 9 lbs.—*Ibid.*

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—The electors and ratepayers of Waverley are called upon to sign one of two petitions now going round, one in favour of dividing the municipality into wards, and the other against. I attended the meeting last Friday evening (which was not four to one, according to the report in this day's paper), and was very much surprised to hear no argument put forward by those who spoke in favour of so dividing it. Those who opposed the movement put forward, in my opinion, the very best reasons why the division should take place. They say why should bush and land be represented? In the mind of every right-thinking man they should be, as, by certain resolutions to be brought forward by Mr. James Vickery in the council to-morrow, the lowest rate at which the bush and land is to be taxed is 10s. per acre, which tax will return nearly two-thirds of the whole taxation, the said bush and land being at the present time unrepresented; but it is very evident, from the opposition manifested by the householders in the village of Waverley, is from the desire to keep to themselves the privilege of returning the whole body of the councillors, as they did at the last election. But I do hope that his Excellency will look into the petition at the names signed in favour of the division, as I am informed upon good authority that the petition against the division receives signatures from those who have no interest in the municipality, not being ratepayers.

I beg to subscribe myself
HOUSEHOLDER,
WHO DESIRES FAIR PLAY.

"FATHER JOHN"

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—I read with horror and disgust a statement, copied from another paper, which lately appeared in your columns, concerning the alleged intercourse with a female (who it appears is since dead) of the person above-named.

I have been patiently waiting for some statement to be put forth containing authentic particulars of the truth or falsity of the charge; but none, so far as I am aware, has yet been made.

Allow me, through your medium, to call on my brethren, the Catholics of this country, to rest satisfied with nothing short of a *complete explanation* of an accusation, which, *if false*, is one of the grossest libels ever perpetrated; or, *if true*, demands from them something more, as husbands, fathers, and brothers, than the apathy with which they appear as yet to have treated it.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
A CITIZEN.

August 13th.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

(From the Parisian Journal des Demoiselles.)

The present month, so fertile in its productions, and so genial to the display of feminine toilet, may be said to inaugurate the fine season. Notwithstanding the sounds of war abroad, let us not on that account neglect the duties which the embellishment of our toilets imposes upon us.

Dresses for the month of June will be very varied in the form of their bodies. The long basques will disappear, and fine robes *à grande casaque* are to take their place. Flounces will be still in the ascendant. As for colour, lilac and nankeen predominate. Mantelets and casaques are much in fashion. It should be remarked, however, that the mantelet should be cut absolutely like a shawl: no others will be worn. Late string shawls, or cashmere edged with lace, are to be preferred for grande toilette. A mantelet of the same colour as the dress may also be worn with distinction.

Straw bonnets come naturally with June. They will not be worn with much trimming; but a fine, simple flower is elegant and pretty. There should be no other ribbons about them but the strings. Rice straw bonnets, trimmed with flowers, edged with rather wide plaid ribbon, curtain and strings to match, and black lace intermized with the flowers of the curtain, are also in good taste.

Silk walking dress, the front of the skirt ornamented with embroidered trimmings, as well as the corsage and sleeves. Bonnet in tulle, trimmed with silk rosettes, coloured strings. Mantelet of black silk, small and pointed behind, and furnished with two deep lace edgings.

An evening dress, with double skirt, the lower one with a flounce, and the upper one ornamented with box plaits, serving as points of attachment for the lace trimmings. Berthe corsage, composed of ribbon, arranged lozenge-wise, and edged with box plaiting; sleeves in the same style, with the under-sleeves in tulle. Head-dress of velvet, ornamented with feathers on one side, and gilt tassels on the other. Pearl necklace.

Another silk walking dress, with very narrow flounces, the borders of which should be of a different tint to that of the flounce and the skirt, the top of every third flounce finishing with a band of velvet. Corsage high, clasped with four velvet bands; amethyst buttons; pagoda sleeves, festooned with two velvet bands corresponding with those of the corsage. Crape or silk bonnet.

CRICKET.

UNITED ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN AGAINST THE ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN.

This important match was played on Lord's Ground, on Monday and Tuesday, 6th and 7th June, in the presence of upwards of 4000 spectators each day, including a vast number of the nobility and gentry, many ladies witnessing the game on horseback and in carriages. The following is the score:—

UNITED.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. Grundy, b. Tinley	1	c. Haywood	7
T. Hearne, c. Daft, b. Jackson	7	c. and b. Jackson	15
T. Lockyer, c. Clarke b. Willsher	17	st. H. Stephenson	18
W. Caffyn, b. Jackson	0	c. Clarke	1
R. Carpenter, b. Jackson	3	c. H. Stephenson	10
J. Lillywhite, c. Tinley, b. Jackson	5	b. Jackson	0
W. Mortlock, b. Jackson	8	c. Parr, b. Jackson	0
G. Griffith, b. Jackson	5	b. Willsher	1
J. Wisden, b. Jackson	26	c. Anderson	10
F. Bell, b. Jackson	4	st. E. Stephenson	3
G. Atkinson, not out	0	not out	2
Byes and wides	6	Byes	3
	82		70

ALL ENGLAND.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
T. Hayward, run out	1	c. Lockyer, b. Atkinson	6
E. Willsher, b. Atkinson	5	b. Caffyn	2
Stephenson, c. Lillywhite b. Caffyn	25	b. Atkinson	8
G. Parr, b. Caffyn	0	b. Atkinson	1
A Diver, c. Hearne, b. Caffyn	8	l. b. w., b. Caffyn	4
R. C. Tinley, b. Atkinson	0	c. Lockyer, b. Caffyn	11
G. Anderson, c. Hearne, b. Atkinson	12	b. Atkinson	3
R. Daft, l. b. w., b. Caffyn	0	b. Caffyn	0
A. Clarke, c. Grundy, b. Caffyn	0	not out	0
H. H. Stephenson, c. Grundy b. Caffyn	5	c. Grundy, b. Caffyn	3
J. Jackson, not out	4	c. Carpenter, b. Atkinson	11
Byes	3	Byes	3
	63		52

—*Bells Life in London.*

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. ALEXANDER M'GEE, inspector of police, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed Mother-in-law, ELIZABETH GILLESPIE. The procession to move from his residence, Bathurst-street, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at a quarter before 3 o'clock. REUBEN THOMAS, 141, York-street, late of 54, King-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. WILLIAM FIELD, of Balmain, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late departed wife, LALY SHEPPARDIS, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; the procession will move from Erskine-street Ferry, at the above hour precisely. C. KINSELA and SON, undertakers, Sussex-street South and Parramatta-street.

CONTINUATION OF CLEARING-OUT SALE AT AND UNDER COST.

ROBERT LITTLE apprises his Customers and the Public that, to EFFECT A SPEEDY CLEARANCE, further reductions have been made in the prices of Winter Stock, which is now being offered AT AND UNDER COST.

AS THIS IS A BONA FIDE STATEMENT, purchasers will find it MUCH TO THEIR ADVANTAGE to make early selections,

Where
GENTLEMEN'S BLACK AND COLOURED COATS, VESTS, AND TROUSERS, BOYS' DITTO DITTO
LADIES' MANTLES, DRESSES, SHAWLS, FURS, &c.,
CHILDREN'S MANTLES, DRESSES, CLOAKS, ROBES, HOODS, CAPS, AND UNDERCLOTHING,
Also
BLANKETS, QUILTS, DAMASKS, &c., may be obtained during the remainder of this month, at the ABOVE reduced rates.

Observe the address—
ROBERT LITTLE, 273, Pitt-street.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—The undersigned agents for Messrs. Davy, Mackmurdo, and Co., London, are prepared to execute indents for drugs and chemicals of every description. Price lists and terms furnished upon application to LEVICKS and PIPER, Pitt-street.

BUCK, 18, WILLIAM-STREET.—
10s 6d. for Tress and Co.'s best drab shell hats
12s. 6d. for Townsend's best black silk hats
11s. 6d. for Tress and Co.'s best palm leaf hats.
Just opened, ex Rachel.

ON SALE, by the Undersigned, ex Alarm, from Hobart Town
66 cases onions
60 bags ditto, in fine order.
JAMES M KANNEY, 109, Sussex-street.

NEW ZEALAND POTATOES for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. BROWN and HILL, Grafton Wharf.

FOR SALE, at Moore's Wharf, New Zealand POTATOES, ex Lord Ashley, in lots to suit purchasers. W. H. SARGENT and Co.

WANTED to SELL a good Phaeton CARRIAGE, suitable for the country. Price £40, in thorough good repair L. E. FLATMAN'S Livery and Bait Stables, King and Elizabeth streets. N.B.—Saddle Horses, Dog-carts, and Gigs for hire, on the lowest of terms and of the best style.

PURCHASE your EARTHENWARE, &c., at the WILLOW PLATE, South Head Road, near Bourke-st.

RATS! RATS! RATS!—FOR SALE, a first-rate TERRIER. Apply at 29, Crown-street, near Woolloomooloo-street.

DARLINGHURST.—For SALE, a newly-erected Brick-built semi-detached COTTAGE of four rooms, washhouse, shed, &c., very neatly finished. Apply Aloe Cottage, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

THE GEM OF SYDNEY—"Golden Fleece," George and King streets.—The proprietor of this establishment being desirous of visiting England would be willing to treat with an eligible party for the sale of his interest therein. The present lease has about three years to run, and as the house stands no less unrivalled in point of situation than in the character of its business, appointments, and average weekly returns,—the proprietor feels it unnecessary to do more than submit it to the public on its merits. Apply to E. SAMUELLS, on the premises; or to Mr. ALEX MOORE, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

CITY INVESTMENT.—For private SALE, on liberal terms, a block of FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in a capital position, in PITT-STREET, and which now yields in rentals, 13 to 14 per cent. per annum on the price required. For full particulars apply to R. P RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

STORE CATTLE.—The undersigned is prepared to purchase Store Cattle, from two to six years old, during the current season. Communications, stating number, price and terms of payment, will be punctually attended to.

EDWARD FLOOD.
120, Botany-street, Surry Hills, Sydney.

STORE CATTLE.—For SALE 300 Head of First-class Store Cattle, being chiefly bullocks, from 3 to 6 years old, and in good condition, fit to travel any distance. Can be seen at any time at Richmond. B. RICHARDS.

A RESPECTABLE Young Person wishes for a SITUATION as HOUSEMAID or NEEDLEWOMAN; can wait at table. Country preferred. Address A. B., Liverpool Post Office.

A LADY, accustomed to Household Management, wishes to enter a family of respectability as HOUSEKEEPER, or Companion to young Ladies. The country would be preferred. Address A. Z., F. Larter, South Head Road.

A GENTLEMAN, competent to undertake the duties of SECRETARY, or other OFFICE OF TRUST, is desirous of permanent employment. The advertiser has been resident in Sydney for thirty years, lately employed in agency business, and would not object to travel, or to employment in the interior. Address C. C. P., care of Mr. DELOHERY, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.—REQUIRED, a thoroughly competent Party to take charge. Apply to CHATTO and HUGHES, 400, George-street.

FARM SERVANTS.—WANTED, a Married Couple (English or Scotch). The husband must be a good ploughman, and understand agriculture practically; the wife a good dairywoman. References required. Apply to Mr HOLROYD, 3, King-street.

LAW.—Copying and engrossing CLERK wants an engagement. Good testimonials. G. V., Post Office, Sydney.

NOTICE.—HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Wanted, a competent and sober PERSON as AGENT for this Company, at MORPETH. Salary, £300 per annum. A special agreement must be entered into, and two responsible persons to be approved of, will be required as sureties, to enter into a bond to the directory for the due fulfilment of the duties of the office, in £300 each, with the applicant in £600.

Applications received by the undersigned, in Sydney, up to SATURDAY, the 20th instant; and, in Morpeth, up to MONDAY, 22nd August, 1859.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Offices, Morpeth, 13th August.

NOTICE.—HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Wanted, a competent and sober PERSON as ASSISTANT CLERK for the H. R. N. S. N. Company's Office, SYDNEY. Salary, £150 per annum Two responsible persons to be approved of will be required as sureties, to enter into a bond to the directory for the due fulfilment of the duties of the office, in £150 each, and the applicant in £300.

Applications will be received by the undersigned, up to SATURDAY, the 20th; and Morpeth up to MONDAY, 22nd August, 1859.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Office, 13th August.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, an active YOUTH. WILLIAM BAULKE, King-street.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, an active JUNIOR; also, a SALESWOMAN. JAMES CLARK, 523, Brickfield-hill.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, an active JUNIOR. HOBBS, HOARE, and MACKAY, 331 and 333, George-street.

TOM TOUGH.—Wanted, a COOK and STEWARD, with Four MEN. Apply early, at Patent Slip, Sussex-street.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A Lady, with the best references, seeks a RE-ENGAGEMENT. V, Mr. Mader's, George-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14, to make herself useful. Apply 35, Botany-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a Heavy Draught STALLION. Apply to HUGH GORDON, Macquarie Fields, Liverpool.

WANTED, a steady General Hand as TAILOR. J. CAGNEY, next Stationers' Hall, Parramatta.

WANTED, a SINGLE MAN—a good Spadesman. J. FRED. CASTLE, Calder House, Redfern.

WANTED, a GIRL, age from twelve to fourteen. Apply 288, Kent-street, near King-street.

WANTED, a BARMAID; must know her business thoroughly. Address A. B. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a competent GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. WILLS, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, a NEEDLEWOMAN, and make herself generally useful. 35, Victoria-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, UPHOLSTERERS. Apply between the hours of nine and twelve, to Mr. REID.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs HARLAND 75, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Young GIRL for the country. Apply to Mrs. BAKER, 186, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a Steady WOMAN, as good COOK. Apply Mrs. CHARLTON, Charlton's Hotel, Market Wharf.

WANTED, a MAN COOK. Apply 64, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Second COOK, at the Royal Hotel; he must be a sober man.

WANTED, a RUNNER for the Boston Eating House, 217, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a Married Couple for an inn, man to cook, woman, general servant. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-st.

WANTED, Two JOINERS. Apply, before nine o'clock, W. EVELEIGH, George-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as thorough HOUSEMAID. Address A. B., 125, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a First Class COOK. Apply at Petty's Family Hotel, Church-hill.

WANTED, a steady Young MAN. Apply USHER and CO., pork butchers, No. 226, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, who can Cook and Wash. Also, a NURSE. Apply, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, Redfern Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, for Newtown. Apply, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, this day, at Mr. CREENY'S, 77, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a respectable young person as HOUSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. HOUSTON, 257, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Shoeing SMITH—a Single Man preferred. Apply to SIMON McKENZIE, Burwood, Parramatta Road.

WANTED, a respectable FEMALE, accustomed to NEEDLEWORK, to attend to young children. Apply after 11, to Mrs. E MOSES, 3, Bridge-street.

WANTED, an efficient HOUSEMAID for a first-class hotel Apply THIS MORNING, nine a.m., at 8, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, in the office of the undersigned, a well-educated YOUTH.
TUCKER and CO., 288, George-street.

WANTED, Two thorough FARMING MEN for the Paterson (married or single). Apply to FERRIS and SON, Pitt-street, near the Theatre

WANTED, a HOUSE CARPENTER, for two or three days. Apply at LOWE'S Grocery Store, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS, for a family of three persons. Enquire at the second cottage beyond the Rushcutter's Bay Post Office.

WANTED, a competent person to INSTRUCT a Gentleman on the CORNET-A-PISTON. Address F M, HERALD Office

WANTED, a MARRIED COUPLE, as Shepherd and Hutkeeper, and a single Gardener. H. HAMBURGER, 79, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an Under COOK; must make himself generally useful. Rainbow Tavern, King-street. JAMES SIMPSON.

WANTED, a situation as WET NURSE Apply to Mrs. BAYLEY, Valentine Cottage, opposite Christ Church.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT by a thorough practical Gardener; good references. Address C. D., Post Office, Darling Point.

WANTED Two first-class MANTLE HANDS. 14, Marlborough-street, near Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, English Female Servants, a Groom, a General Servant for Newcastle, Man to Wait, at Mrs. DUNN'S Office, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a thorough GENERAL SERVANT for a small private family. Enquire at the Post Office, Paddington, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED, SITUATIONS for Cooks, Laundresses, General Servants, Nursemaids. Apply to Mrs. CAPPS' office, 125, King-street.

WANTED by a respectable Young Woman, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER and SERVANT to a single gentleman Address A. B., Post Office, Glebe.

WANTED, a WESLEYAN TEACHER for a DAY SCHOOL, about to be established in connexion with the Wesleyan Church at Hay-street, Sydney. Testimonials will be required, and none but duly competent persons need apply. Further particulars may be obtained of the Rev. J. ORAM, 832, George-street, Sydney. N.B.—The applications will be considered on MONDAY, the 5th September.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, a SITUATION as NEEDLEWOMAN; would have no objection to go in the country or assist in the house work. Address E M. O., HERALD Office, on or before SATURDAY, the 20th instant.

WANTED, to PURCHASE two young draught HORSES, fit for heavy work. Apply to Mr. MERLIN, EMPIRE Office, South Head Road.

WANTED to RENT a large STORE and PREMISES, either in George or Pitt streets. Full particulars to be addressed to, in writing, to STOREKEEPER, care of Mr. Ashlin, agent, 139, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, SINGLE SHEPHERDS; also, a shepherding Family, Married Couples for Grafton, Braidwood, and the Bathurst Districts; Single Man as coachman, also, a Single Gardener, Blacksmith able to shoe, Female Servant for Moreton Bay, Farm Servants, &c., &c. S. ASHLIN'S Registry Office, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, to purchase a VESSEL, capable of carrying from 175 to 200 Tons of Cargo, on a light draught of water. Apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Church-hill, Sydney.

WANTED, an HYDRAULIC PRESS, with 8 or 10 inches ram, and pump complete. D. M JOUBERT, Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point.

WANTED, Two or Three Thousand Head of STORE CATTLE, delivery to be taken either on the station, or the road to Deniliquin. GARLAND and BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

WANTED, Two COACHMEN.—They must be single, of sober habits, and understand their business. Apply to Mr. ROBERTSON, Wynyard-square, at 8 o'clock in the morning

WANTED, a CLERK for a Store in the country. A knowledge of book-keeping by double entry, and unexceptionable references, indispensable. Apply to Box 26, Post Office.

WANTED, a Pair of PONIES, they must be well-bred and broken to harness, from 13 to 14 hands high; colour not particular. Apply to Mr. MARTYN, Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street.

WANTED.—The undersigned requires a number of FEMALE UPHOLSTERERS. Apply between the hours of nine and twelve, to Mr. REID, carpet department. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George-st.

WANTED, a good practical man, to undertake the sole management of a station, who is able to purchase an interest in the same, by placing a few hundred head of cattle thereon. Apply to RAYMOND and CO., Lyon's-buildings, George-street.

WANTED by an English Young Lady, a SITUATION as Nursery Governess or Companion, in the country. A respectable family more desired than a high salary. Apply for references to Mr. S. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street.

£5 BONUS.—Wanted, by a Young Man, a SITUATION in a wholesale house, office, or store. Address J., HERALD Office.

A LARGE and Small HOUSE to LET. Apply to J. B VILE, 165, Kent-street North.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with APARTMENTS, with or without partial board, in a private family without children, in a healthy part of the city. Apply to R. LEWORTHY, 371, George-street

A GENTLEMAN can be comfortably accommodated with a quiet Catholic family, residing within ten minutes' walk from the Post Office Enquire of Mr. DELOHERY, Pitt-street, 5 doors north of Park-street.

BEDROOM, to LET (overlooking Harbour), or BOARD &c., for a gentleman 1, Cumberland-street North.

BOARD or LODGING at the Great Eastern Dining Rooms, Pitt-street, near King-street

BOARD and RESIDENCE, with every comfort, at Mrs. ELDER'S, 294, Castlereagh-street, near Park-st.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, for two or three Gentlemen, in a healthful situation; if permanent, on very moderate terms. Address O. P., HERALD Office.

BALMAIN.—Partial BOARD and RESIDENCE for one or two gentlemen. Apply to Mr. WATKINS, baker.

COUNTRY STORE TO LET, within 40 miles of Sydney; doing a good, steady trade. To a persevering business man with a small capital, this would be a most excellent opportunity. Apply to J. FRAZER and CO., York-street, Sydney

FURNISHED BEDROOM, for a Single Gentleman. 148, Liverpool-street, South Head Road.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—A handsome Suite of Apartments TO LET, in the best part of the city. For cards apply to C. H. ROOKE, 123, King-street

GENTEEL APARTMENTS to LET. Terms moderate. 80, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

GLENFIELD ESTATE, near Liverpool.—This Homestead, suitable for dairy or agricultural purposes, to be LET, for a term of five or seven years. Terms, liberal. Apply to LENNON and CAPE, Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.

PYRMONT.—Two-roomed stone COTTAGES to be LET, at four shillings per week each, or with four rooms at eight shillings. Apply to Mr. MICHAEL COSTELLO, Mechanics'-square

STORES to LET.—To LET, those central Stores, in Sussex-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. James Duffin, capable of storing about 1000 tons in each flat. For particulars apply to TOWNS and DARLEY.

SUPERIOR APARTMENTS, with board. Apply 101, Cumberland-street.

TO LET, COTTAGE, Balmain East, 5 rooms, &c. R. P. RICHARDSON, George-st., or J. LITTLE, Balmain.

TO LET, an excellent PUBLIC-HOUSE. Apply to Mr. H. VAUGHAN, 136, King-street.

TO LET, a PUBLIC-HOUSE; rent low. Apply to J. REDGATE, Ann-street, Steam Mill.

TO LET, comfortable furnished APARTMENTS. Rent moderate. 78, Palmer-street.

TO LET, new Six roomed HOUSES, opposite the Domain Gate. Rent, £48 year. Palmer-street North.

TO LET, the SHAMROCK HOTEL; good bar business. Splendidly fitted up. Apply on the premises.

TO BUTCHERS.—A small SHOP to LET. Coming in low. Corner Riley and Gipps streets, Surry Hills.

TO LET, the HOUSE and PREMISES, 28, Bridge-street. Apply RABONE, FEEZ and CO., Wynyard-street.

TO LET, 5, Woodstock terrace, Paddington, healthy situation. Apply to Mr. TAYLOR, on premises.

TO LET, in Woolloomooloo, a four-roomed HOUSE, with kitchen and servant's room, newly papered. C. H ROOKE, 123, King-street.

TO LET and FOR SALE.—The undersigned has now several desirable PROPERTIES, and invites parties in quest of the same to call and inspect his register, which is open gratuitously. C H ROOKE, 123, King-street.

TO LET, the HOUSES No 7, and 9, George-street North, overlooking the harbour. Enquire at No. 1, Cumberland-street, at the back; or to THOMAS B. DEARIN, Baptist-street, Surry Hills.

TO BE LET, Glenmore Road, three PADDOCKS—one of them with a cottage and stables; also, a high stone wall to admit of cowsheds, &c. Inquire of Mr. ROBERTSON, grocer, opposite the Barracks.

TO LET, on LEASE, ONEIDA COTTAGE, at Snails' Bay, Balmain, situated close to the New Ferry. Apply on the premises, or to GARLAND and BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

TO LET, those Commodious PREMISES, in George-street, Sydney, lately in the occupation of the E. S. and A. C. Bank, and now of Mr. Randle; possession at the first of January, 1860. Apply to G. W. GRAHAM, 6, Elizabeth-street, Sydney

TO LET, that splendid HOUSE in Lower Fort-street, known as Osborne Gibbes's house, containing eight rooms; kitchen, stable, and coachhouse. Apply to G. HAMILTON, Hunter-street, or Mr. ASHTON, Beehive Inn, Prince-street.

TO LET, those extensive and well situated PREMISES, in George-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. James Fryer, printer; possession will be given on the 8th August next. Apply to G. W. GRAHAM, 6, Elizabeth-street.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.—To SELL or LET, Portions of Land, 4 to 14 acres, at Banks Meadow, Botany. Apply to the proprietor, at the office of W. BARTON and SON, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT and Others.—TO LET, a really comfortable furnished HOUSE, containing six rooms, kitchen, water laid on, commanding a delightful view of Johnston's Bay. For particulars and cards, apply to C. H. ROOKE, 123, King-street; or to Mr. T. E JONES, the proprietor, 163, Kent-street North, Church-hill.

TO LET, the well-known PUBLIC-HOUSE "General Washington," established over twenty-five years, situated in the best business part of George-street. The house is replete with every convenience. The only reason the proprietor has for letting is in consequence of his country business, which demands the whole of his attention. Terms, liberal. Apply to W. N. PALMER, on the premises.

TO BE LET, at Wingecaribbee, Berrima, large and small FARMS, on 99 years' leases, untrammelled with any conditions; the rent will be fixed at the value of the land as it at present exists. The land on this estate is well known as being of the best quality, is well watered in every part, and will be intersected by the railway from Sydney to Goulburn. Application may be made to Mr. H. M. OXLEY, on the property; or to Mr. J. N. OXLEY, at Kirkham.

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